FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FILIPOV RECEIVES CEMA NUCLEAR SESSION DELEGATES

AU231903 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 85 p 8

[Text] Yesterday Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, received the leaders of the delegations that participated in the 12th session of the CEMA Intergovernmental Commission for Nuclear Power Stations, which is being held in Sofia.

Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, briefed the guests on the basic factors of our country's socioeconomic development.

Aleksey Antonov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, briefed Comrade Filipov on the work of the commission and on the problems with which it is dealing.

It was pointed out that the 12th session of the commission will make an important contribution to further expansion of multilateral cooperation of the CEMA member-countries in the nuclear power sector and in the sector of power machine building, as well as to the comprehensive, successful development of the power industry in our countries, which is in the spirit of the decisions adopted at the Moscow economic summit.

The meeting was attended by Todor Bozhinov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of supplies, and leader of the Bulgarian delegation at the aforementioned CEMA session.

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY BODY MEETS IN POLAND

LD231939 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 23 -- A three-day meeting of the inter-government Commission for Socialist States' Cooperation in Computer Technology started in Zakopane today.

The participants are discussing I. Avbasiv work directions concerning development of electronic digital computers, 5th generation computers included, issues concerning application of computer hardware in the national economies of individual countries and issues of improved quality and reliability of the equipment.

In its 15-year history, the commission took decisions which were conducive to solving several hundred problems in the field of computer technology. Over that time, about 500 types of new computer devices were developed in the associated countries, 50 of them in Poland.

Poland's participation in the commission's work and implementation of agreements led to setting up the pro-export computer industry in Poland. Last year, computer device production was worth 28.8 billion zlotys and export to the countries bound by the agreement reached 224 million roubles, out of which the USSR - 166 million roubles.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SCHEDULED TO CONVENE 26 JUNE

AU251843 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 May 85

["Decree To Convene the Seventh Session of the People's Assembly 10th Legislature"]

[Text] In accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, decided:

To convene the seventh session of the People's Assembly 10th legislature on Wednesday, 26 June 1985, at 1700 hours.

This decree comes into force immediately.

Tirana, 24 May 1985

Decree No 6965

On behalf of the Presidium of the people's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

[Signed] Ramiz Alia, chairman; Sihat Tozaj, secretary

ATA NOTES VISIT OF SOVIET DELEGATION TO KOSOVO

AU241106 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Tirana, May 24 (ATA) -- The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports that a delegation of the Soviet Autonomous Socialist Republic of Dagestan, led by the chairman of the Council of Ministers Magamgdomovich, was on a many-day visit to Kosovo.

The delegation was received by the chairman of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the autonomous socialist region of Kosovo, Nedeljo Borkovic. According to TANJUG, at this meeting it was discussed on the collaboration between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and in this context, even between the Republic of Dagestan with the autonomous socialist region of Kosovo.

The Yugoslav news agency stresses that during the talks special attention was devoted to the present economic difficulties in Yugoslavia and the "stabilization of the political situation and security in Kosovo".

ZHIVKOV VISITS, SPEAKS AT JAPANESE EXPOSITION

AU282025 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 (BTA corr.) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, who is in the third day of his visit to Japan, took part in the official ceremony on the occasion of the Bulgarian national day at the "Expo '85" world exposition, which is being held in Tsukuba.

In his greeting address, Mr. Todor Zhivkov emphasised that Bulgaria's third participation at world expositions in Japan is "the result of the good relations between our two countries, relations to whose further development we are willing to devote our efforts."

Mr. Todor Zhivkov assessed highly the ambition of the organizers to demonstrate the capacity of modern techno-scientific progress both in the development of the production and in the social sphere. "The Tsukuba exposition is a window open to the next, 21st century, which we all should through our efforts turn into a century without the horrors of war, into a century of peace," he said.

The main theme of the Bulgarian participation in the exposition is childhood. The cares devoted to the youngest citizens of Bulgaria are illustrated with the aid of advanced audio-visual means. Special attention is paid to the international children's assembly "Banner of Peace" in Sofia, the idea for which belongs to Lyudmila Zhivkova.

The Japanese side emphasised that the development of close contacts between Japan and Bulgaria started after 1970 as a result of Mr. Todor Zhivkov's visit to the country on the occasion of the world exposition in Osaka. The friendly relations were further enhanced by the 1978 official visit of the Bulgarian leader to Japan and by the 1979 visit of the crown prince and princess of Japan to Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE ON ROME TRIAL OF ANTONOV, OTHERS

Agca's 'Clownery'

AU281942 Sofia BTA in English 1859 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Rome, May 28 (BTA spec. corr.) -- The expectations of the foresighted and objective observers in Rome about the trial are coming true. The show which the Turkish assassin Ali Agca performed yesterday was repeated on a wider scale this morning. Asked once again by Court President Santiapichi to answer the concrete question by whom, when, and how he was given the weapon which he used in the attempt on May 13, 1981, Mehmet Ali Agca ignored it and asked if he could make a declaration. When he was allowed to do so he at once launched into statements of religious nature saying that he is Jesus Christ reincarnated, that the world has its years counted in this generation and that it will be destroyed, that when the pope visited him in his cell he had a vision and so on and so forth. Ali Agca said that he wanted the Vatican to reveal the third secret of the Fatima Madonna with which, according to him, the attempt is connected, and concluded: "I am delivering a message of the eternal and all-powerful God".

Judge Santiapichi told him that the court is not authorised to deal with the affairs of God and that its task is to obtain a precise answer to the question from whom, when, and how Agca had received the weapon which he used to shoot at the pope.

The assailant said that he did not feel well and could not answer questions today. After the 30 minute recess he once again refused to answer questions and was taken to his defendant's cage.

Mehmet Ali Agca's sensational statement caused confusion among the members of the jury and the audience. The first questions were whether he is insane, whether he is a mythomaniac, whether he has been given a new role, or whether he is not making coded appeals for help. Less surprised are those who have read carefully the testimony made by the Turkish terrorist before the investigation. That testimony is indicative of his unbalanced and helpless state of a scared terrorist, for whom the slander against innocent people is a life-belt. He is now ready for new reincarnations becaused he feels that his accusatory attack against the Bulgarians cannot hold out much longer. Maybe he is now preparing his alibi by stating that he has been non compos mentis at the time when he was making the testimony before the investigation. In order to provide his words with a sacred halo, he reincarnates himself into a new Jesus Christ and from this great height starts manipulating with the aid of visions and religious legends. We can understand the discomfort of the jury who are encountering at the very first hearing Agca's comic behavior, and it could very well be that the latter's idea to make his willingness or unwillingness to testify before the court dependent upon the reaction of the Vatican is neither arbitrary nor innocent.

Several more of Agca's simulated dramatic turns about visions and ghosts and the very notion of the Turkish terrorist as a reliable witness (if such a notion does still exist in anyone!) against the innocent Bulgarian nations will finally disappear.

It is a pity and a disgrace that such a comedy is being performed before a great institution such as the Rome juror's court. This clownery could have been avoided.

Factory Meetings Defend Antonov

AU282138 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Our entire country is filled with concern and hope in facing the Rome trial. All people in Bulgaria are hopeful that the court in Rome will be fair and objective, that the hour of truth will strike as soon as possible. This is not an expression of confidence alone, but an expression of realism and objective [word indistinct].

This is precisely the reason why everywhere throughout our country meetings and rallies are being organized in defense of the unjustly accused Bulgarian citizens.

The workers and specialists of the various departments at the Leonid Brezhnev Metallurgical Combine expressed their will and joined the just demand of all our people to free Sergey Antonov.

The collective of the 23 December furniture plant in Sofia insists that the false allegations of Agca should be finally and fully unmasked. The workers of this plant insist that the fact that Antonov, Ayvazov, and Vasilev have been indicted is nothing but a political provocation against Bulgaria and the other socialist countries.

Rallied by the new wave of the "crusade" against communism, international reaction is taking advantage of the so-called "Antonov case" for political goals, for disturbing the international atmosphere -- this was pointed out at a rally of the Bulgarian Railroads State Economic Trust collective.

The workers collectives in numerous okrugs and towns in our country adopted telegrams with the appeal to reveal the truth about the slanderous campaign against our country.

RADIO MARTI 'MOST INSOLENT INTERFERENCE'

AU241732 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 23 May 85 p 4

[Boris Metodiev article: "Disgraceful Provocation: Jose Marti Will Always Belong to the People of Revolutionary Cuba"]

[Text] The heroic island of freedom is currently seized by an outburst of indignation these days. The Washington administration committed an act of gross provocation against the Cuban people. On the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the heroic death of Jose Marti, the apostle of Cuban freedom, the ardent fighter for social and national liberation, a subversive American radio station began to broadcast from the shores of Florida, cynically named after the immortal son of Cuba and of the American Continent.

The lie about the goal of the broadcasts is as incredible as it is pretentious: "To inform the Cuban people about events happening in Cuba." This is a most insolent interference by the Washington rulers into the sovereign, domestic affairs of a foreign state. The real goal of the effort is to create even greater political tension in the already explosive situation that exists in the area, to divert the peoples' attention from social conflicts, and from the fierce struggle for political and economic liberation, for freedom from the diktat of the all-powerful United States.

The indignation of the Cuban people is even greater and more spontaneous because they are facing an attempt to disgrace the sacred memory of the giant and genuius of the Cuban nation, of its great teacher, and apostle of freedom.

Before his death in the combat against the Spanish colonizers Jose Marti left the following legacy to the coming generations: "In fighting for the independence of Cuba, we must prevent the United States from conquering the Antilles, and then, with newly acquired strength, invading the territories of our America. Whatever I have so far accomplished, and whatever I may achieve in the future -- everything is devoted to this goal. It is to prevent the foreign imperialists from conspiring with the Spaniards to use Cuba as a means for the annexation of our America by the cruel, aggressive North that despises us. Thei should be prevented, and we, the Cubans, must prevent it with our own lives."

The thought of the Cuban and American revolutionary that the "peoples of the American Continent will acquire their true freedom and prosperity only if they stay as far away as possible from the United States" is farsighted and significant.

The fearless Cuban revolutionaries are the real, legitimate heirs of Jose Marti. As early as 1947 Fidel Castro, with a group of his comrades, protested against the desecration of Jose Marti's monument by U.S. sailors. In 1953, on the occasion of the birthday of Jose Marti, the attack on Moncada Barracks took place in the name of his ideals.

The new "crusaders" efforts are doomed to failure. Revolutionary Cuba resisted the merciless, imperialist blockade. It resisted military attacks, threats, and provocations. It resisted the constant and insolent lies of the brutal U.S. propaganda.

Once again, millions of fighters and builders of new Cuba are marching in front of the majestic monument of their great son in Revolutionary Square in Havana, and in front of his monuments throughout the country. For more than a quarter of the century this country has been a fortress of freedom, progress, and socialism in the Western hemisphere, an example and hope for many nations in their struggle against imperialism.

The predatory actions of the fierce enemies of revolution are even more tempering the will of the entire people, who are answering in Jose Marti's words: "The north sea will join with the south sea, a snake will be born out of an eagle's nest before we will give up the struggle for our country's freedom and prosperity."

FILIPOV SPEAKS ON PLAN FULFILLMENT IN RUSE OKRUG

AU282213 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov, who is visiting Ruse Okrug, held a meeting with members of the Ruse Okrug BCP Committee and the Ruse Okrug People's Council. Petur Petrov, first secretary of the Okrug's BCP Committee, briefed Comrade Filipov on the socio-economic level of the okrug and on the implementation of the compensation programs aimed at overcoming the backwardness in fulfilling the plan during the winter months.

Comrade Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, pointed out that it is now necessary to take advantage of all local opportunities and that every workers collective must devote optimal efforts in implementing the compensation program and fulfilling the annual and 5-year plans according to all their indexes. He called particular attention to the necessity of drastically increasing labor productivity in all spheres of material production, the need to reduce decisively the material expenditures, and the need to save in all sectors and in all places.

Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed that in order to resolve all remaining problems it is necessary to accomplish a drastic change in the style and methods of work of all party, state, and economic cadres in the spirit of the most recent approaches and instructions issued by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 28 May carries a shorter report on the same visit that includes the information that Filipov "is accompanied by Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Central Council Executive Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union."]

DZHUROV SPEAKS AT MILITARY AIR FORCE SCHOOL

AU281343 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 27 May 85 p 1

[Colonel Dimitur Kalonchev report: "Celebration of Gratitude and Loyalty to the Party Assignment"]

[Text] There are certain festive days in the life of every individual, of every family, and in the history of each collective in towns and villages. This is a celebration of recognition, not of the recognition that one was born and that one is alive, but the recognition for what one has "lived through." It is a recognition of man's life experience and suffering, of his awareness of all innovations in his constant struggle for future successes and happiness, a struggle he is waging night and day.

This statement, made by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense to the guests and Army personnel of the Georgi Benkoski Higher Military Air Force School reveal the essence and meaning of human life.

The celebration, held in the town of Dolna Mitropoliya, was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, as well as by Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, by Colonel General Lyubcho Blagoev, commander in chief of the Antiaircraft Defense and Air Force troops; by Stefan Ninov, first secretary of the Pleven Okrug BCP Committee, and by Colonel General Zakhari Zakhariev, hero of the USSR and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as by veterans and students of the Georgi Benkovski Military Air Force School, by generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, and by many citizens.

Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, was also among those present.

In his address, Army General Dobri Dzhurov stated as follows:

"It is a pleasure for me, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, as well as on behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and on my own behalf, to congratulate you all most sincerely on the 40th anniversary on the Georgi Benkovski Higher Military Air Force School.

The minister of national defense then pointed out that the history of the Air Force School is inseparable from the history of the People's Army and from the history of the Air Force. Our people's dream to reach the infinite skies as expressed in the legend about Master Manol [not further identified], was implemented and expressed in Georgi Benkovski's aspiration to fly and ultimately in the exploit of Colonel Engineer Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, who is a graduate of this school.

Comrade Dobri Dzhurov continued: "Thousands of highly qualified military pilots, navigators, engineers, and technicians were trained in this school, people who gave our motherland its wings. Today our Air Force is equipped with excellent Soviet combat and service equipment, and supplied with automated systems for operation and reconnaissance, which have greatly increased its potential."

Following the parade of officers, cadets, and formations of other students, under the leadership of Major General Kardzhikov, meritorious pilot of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and commander of the school, the demonstration of the students of the school began.

The guests, veterans, and citizens present greeted with great interest the demonstration of the historic attack by Benkovski's detachment, dressed in the costumes of the insurrection fighters. This demonstration reflected the beauty and lofty spirit of the attack. With no less art the masters of sports Dryanovski and Simeonov accomplished their brilliant demonstrations. They are alumni of the school as are the officers Ninov, Kirilov, Penchev, Ilchev, and Avreyski, who participated in the demonstrations.

At the conclusion, Veselina Karakasheva, master of sports in parachute jumping, and other parachutists performed an acrobatic demonstration. After the parade and the pilots' demonstration, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, accompanied by the official guests, inspected the jubilee exhibition devoted to the movement of scientific-technical progress. At the ensuing festive luncheon Comrade E. Uzunov, secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol of Communist Youth Central Committee, presented an award to the Komsomol organization of the school, a pennant with the inscription: "The Five Heroes of the Revolutionary Youth Movement."

At the end of the festivities Maj Gen Karadzhikov stated: "For us this celebration is a recognition of the worthy accomplishment of the party assignment, demanding that our native skies should always be protected and remain our own skies forever! This is our filial duty!"

ZHIVOKV, OTHERS ATTEND CYRIL, METHODIUS PARADE

AU241856 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Our entire country celebrated today in singing the inspired anthem of our Slavonic literacy and progress: "March Forward, You Enlightened People". Our people festively marked one of their most glorious holidays, the Day of Slavonic Literacy, the holiday of Bulgarian education and culture.

On the occasion of this holiday parades took place in all towns and villages. In the morning the representatives of Bulgarian intelligentsia paraded in 9 September Square in front of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the other party and state leaders in order to express their respect for the cause of the Slavonic brothers. The holiday of Slavonic literacy and of Bulgarian culture and education was festively celebrated abroad, as well.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT in a live relay of the Sofia parade notes the following leaders present in addition to Todor Zhivkov: "Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov. Leaders of mass political organizations, of creative unions, and social organizations, as well as many foreign guests and diplomats are also among those present."]

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS NAVY SCHOOL

AU282143 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] The delegation headed by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, Poland's minister of national defense, met the teachers and students of the Nikola Vaptsarov Higher Military Nayy School.

The Polish guests were accompanied by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgaria's minister of national defense, and by Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, commander in chief of the Bulgarian Navy.

Rear Admiral Rumen Popov, commander of the school, briefed the high-ranking military leaders from fraternal Poland on the history and development of this sole higher educational institution for the training of Navy officers and cadres in civil navigation.

The guests inspected the modern premises and training equipment of the school.

JOINT CSSR-USSR MILITARY EXERCISES TAKE PLACE

LD281654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Joint exercises of the members of the USSR Central Group of Forces in the CSSR and soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army continued today. [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1730 GMT on 28 May reports the exercises are currently taking place "on Czechoslovak territory in the Usti nad Labem, Karlovy Vary, Rakovnik, Mlada Boleslav, and Liberec Districts."]

Viewing the combat actions were Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Jaroslav Klicha, head of the Political Main Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other personalities.

During the joint exercises of the Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers, the units of the two fraternal armies successfully defeated an air landing by the opponents through which they tried to control an important area, and continued transferring forces to the counterattack. The close cooperation of the soldiers was successful in the forced crossing of a water barrier and conveying transportation across the river. The successful activity of the land units of the two armies was supported by fighter and bomber aircraft, and by combat helicopters.

The joint exercises of the members of the USSR Central Group of Forces in the CSSR and the soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army are characterized by high dynamism, high quality organizational work of commanders and political workers, and activity and initiative by the soldiers.

LAWYERS, JOURNALISTS CRITICIZE ANTONOV TRIAL

'Cross Political Provocation'

LD282104 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Prague, May 28 (CTK) -- Sergey Antonov's trial is trampling on a significant principle of the Penal Code -- the presumption of innocence -- valid also in the Italian law, the Union of Czechoslovak Lawyers said in a statement today.

The trial of innocent people Sergey Antonov, Zhelyo Vasilev, and Todor Ayvazov, is a gross political provocation against Bulgaria and the whole socialist community. It is part of a campaign of Western secret services to undermine peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems. The accusation of the three Bulgarian citizens of complicity in the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981, is based only on the provably false evidence of Turkish terrorist Agca, sentenced to life imprisonment for the assassination attempt. Agca's testimony is an inadmissible basis of accusation in the Italian legal science as well as court practice. The testimony has been supported by no evidence, the statement said.

Other important principles of the penal law are violated in the trial, the Union of Czechoslovak Lawyers said and added that all doubtful facts are interpreted in favour of terrorist Agca and against the Bulgarian citizens. The magistrate went as far as rejecting evidence of Bulgarian citizens for the mere reason that their ideological and political conviction is different.

The accusation is based only on the so-called anti-Bulgarian version and other facts, which would expose the real culprits, have not been verified.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers has set up a working commission, comprising prominent lawyers from France, India, the FRG, Belgium, and Ireland, and chaired by the prominent Irish lawyer Sean Macbride. This winner of the Lenin Prize of Friendship Between Nations and the Nobel Peace Prize has said that the case must be clarified properly, as it is used by certain circles as a means of cold war.

Terrorism is not a method of conduct in the socialist countries. It is at variance with their conviction, the statement said and stressed that Czechoslovak lawyers denounce this staged trial and support the appeal of the progressive world public for its cessation.

Adds to International Tension

LD282109 Prague CTK in English 1502 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Prague, May 28 (CTK) -- The false charge against Sergey Antonov has no legal justification. The world public is sure that it is not a judicial error but a political provocation against Bulgaria, the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) General Secretariat said in its statement.

The document stressed that the campaign launched in connection with the "Antonov case" is part of an attack by certain reactionary circles aimed to break efforts for strengthening confidence between nations, and to escalate international tension. Mass media of many Western countries, which unleashed and still support the slanderous campaign, hold much responsibility. In this context, the IOJ General Secretariat called on all honest journalists to raise their voices in defense and for release of Sergey Antonov.

DAILY URGES MORE WESTERN GOODWILL AT MBFR TALKS

AU280945 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 24 May 85 p 5

["CK"-signed article in the "We Comment" column: "The 36th Round of the Vienna Negotiations Has Begun; We Are Awaiting for the West's Response"]

[Text] The negotiations on the reduction of the armed forces and armament in central Europe resumed after a 2-month break in Vienna yesterday. This -- already the 36th -- round of the negotiations will go on for 7 weeks, in the course of which the Vienna talks could at last get out of the impasse.

Three months ago the socialist countries submitted in Vienna to their Western partners a constructive proposal for discussion, aimed at achieving the first concrete results. The agreement, proposed by Czechoslovakia, the GDR, the PPR, and the USSR, envisages the initial reduction of the USSR's and the United States' land forces and armaments in central Europe by 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively, with a consecutive freezing of the levels of armies and equipment in this part of our continent. The proposal of the socialist countries has a number of indisputable advantages. It enables an immediate working out of an agreement, it corresponds to the principle of equal security of all participating parties, takes into consideration the Western standpoints, and also reckons with the inevitable verification measures. The realization of the proposal would also have a considerable psychological impact. Namely, it would show that agreement in Vienna is possible, it would help to improve the international atmosphere and the feeling of mutual trust, and thus contribute also to progress at other forums devoted to European security.

The head of the Netherlands delegation to the Vienna negotiations, Ambassador Jan Hein van de Mortel, declared at the final session of the preceding round at the end of March that the Western countries have been devoting attention to the proposal. He did not, however, say when the states of the Atlantic alliance will respond to the initiative of the socialist bloc.

The 2-month break that has elapsed in the meantime certainly provided plenty of time for Western representatives to work out their response. Now they have the opportunity to react constructively and to prove that their assurances about goodwill for progress at the Vienna negotiations are not -- as their previous course regrettably affirms -- only empty words.

CPCZ WEEKLY CITES ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR JAN-APR

LD281741 Prague CTK in English 1207 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Prague, May 28 (CTK) -- Industrial production in the first four months of the year was 3.7 per cent higher than in the same period of 1984, although the plan envisaged an increase of only 2.9 per cent, the economic weekly of the communist party Central Committee HOSPODARSKE NOVINY noted in its latest issue.

Productivity of labour in Czechoslovak industry rose by 3 per cent. The fastest growth was recorded in the engineering, electrical engineering and garment industries, and in energy and heat generation.

In agriculture, the plan envisaged a moderate decline in the purchases of livestock products but in comparison with January-April 1984, agricultural enterprises increased their supplies of meat and eggs.

Imports were rising at a faster rate than exports. Imports from socialist countries rose by 5.6 per cent, from non-socialist countries by 4.4 per cent. Exports to socialist countries were 0.8 per cent lower than in the first four months of 1984, exports to non-socialist countries declined 3.5 per cent.

JOURNALISTS' UNION NOTES IMPROVED WORK QUALITY

LD281858 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] In Prague today the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists assessed the results achieved by the union since its 8th congress in 1982. The meeting was attended by Otto Cmolik, a departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee. The Presidium's report and the ensuing discussion confirmed that the work of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists has improved in quality during the past 3 years. The standard and effectiveness of ideological and educational actions had increased. Press radio, television, and newsreel film have shared effectively in shaping public opinion, molding the political attitudes of our citizens, and winning them over -- for the realization of the aims of the development of socialist society.

The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists also pointed out certain shortcomings in the union's work; the need to further deepen political activity and preparedness of journalists in the field of economics, domestic and foreign politics, and in helping to shape the world outlook of the broad public in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. A resolution adopted at the meeting stresses that during the period of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and the elections to representative bodies, Czechoslovak journalists want to help in an overall way and to effectively master all the tasks set out by the CPCZ and by socialist society.

INTERVIEWED CITIZENS COMMENT ON WIDESPREAD BRIBERY

LD282310 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT on 28 May, prefaces a program on bribery with interviews with ordinary citizens.

One of those interviewed states that bribetaking is most widespread in services where demand exceeds supply, adding: "Unfortunately, the worst is among those who work in the health service." Another person says: "Bribery? It goes on in all kinds of shops. For any kind of service, if you don't slip them KCS 100 they're just not interested these days, or they'll just say they haven't got what you want."

The program continues with the following report:

"Bribery as one of the subjects mentioned in a press conference today in Prague. Officials from the Ministry of Justice reported on how this antisocial activity is dealt with in the courts. Last year in the CSSR, for example, there were only 393 convictions for bribery, which represents about 0.3 percent of all convictions. Even so, this is twice the number of convictions obtained in 1983. The increase is due to the fact that in the second half of 1983 and in 1984, greater attention was paid to detecting, investigating, and prosecuting incidents of bribery. Among the cases taken to court last year were some in which the bribery represented a relatively small social danger, and this was reflected in a shift in the kind of sentence imposed. More of them took the form of a fine, a sentence applied in almost 30 percent of cases. This type of sentence has an educational as well as a deterrent effect, because it nullifies the material advantage gained by the offender."

CPCZ'S HAVLIN RECEIVES HUNGARIAN MINISTER

LD241502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] In Prague today, Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and education, who is on a working visit to the CSSR. During their friendly conversation, Havlin informed the guest about the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in education, science, and culture and about the topical tasks of the party's education and cultural policy. The two officials also discussed further cooperation in these spheres and assessed the opportunities for its improvement. The political and economic situation in the CSSR and in Hungary and current international developments were also discussed at the meeting.

JAKES MEETS WITH HUNGARY'S KOTAI, DELEGATION

LD282151 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Budapest, 28 May (MTI) -- A delegation of Hungarian party workers, headed by Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP Central Committee, and head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the KSWP CC, visited Czechoslovakia, May 26-28, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPC].

The delegation met Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium of the CPC CC and secretary of the Central Committee, and held talks with Michal Stefaniuk, head of department at the CPC CC. The parties surveyed some timely issues of international life and the European situation.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT, TALKS CONTINUES

Meets With Honecker

LD281812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- Official talks between party and state delegations of the GDR and Romania led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, began in the headquarters of the State Council this afternoon. The sides briefed each other about issues of socialist construction in their countries and discussed the state and prospects of further cooperation between the SED and the RCP, and the GDR and Romania.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and whose decisive driving force is the close fraternal bond between the SED and the RCP, are developing well and dynamically. Visible progress and profitable results can be noted in all areas of cooperation. Particular significance is attached to the personal meetings between the leading representatives of both parties and states.

Erich Honecker reported on successful fulfillment of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and about preparations for the 11th congress, which is rich in initiatives, by the workers of the GDR. This broad popular movement, which has already prepared for the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people, is a convincing commitment to the strengthening of socialism and the consolidation of peace.

Praising the significant social achievements of the fraternal country, which is a close friend, Erich Honecker noted that the SR of Romania is today a country that has achieved important successes in building a developed socialist society on all sides. Romania occupies a respected place in the family of the socialist fraternal countries.

Nicolae Ceausescu talked about the decisions of the 13th Party Congress of the Romanian Communists and their importance for the comprehensive development of socialist society in Romania. The performance capability of industry and agriculture created in the past decades convincingly documents the development of Romania from a once backward country to a modern industrial and agricultural state.

The guidelines issued by the 13th RCP Congress found a strong response among Romanian workers and set in motion creative action full of initiative. This is the best guarantee that the decisions of the party congress will be speedily implemented.

Both interlocutors agreed that the GDR and Romania have also contributed to strengthening the socialist community by strengthening socialism in their countries. In view of the complicated international situation, the force of socialism and the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries is of particular importance.

It was emphasized that the meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states and the unaniomous decision to extend this treaty guarantees unified and successful action in international relations and increases the potency of socialism for peace and social progress.

The talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, were attended by:

On behalf of the GDR: Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Department of International Relations in the SED Central Committee; and Herbert Plaschke, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania.

On behalf of Romania: Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and Secretariat of the RCP Central Committee; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee and chief of the foreign relations and economic cooperation section; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Ion Sirbu, member of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and advisor to the secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania; and Gheorghe Caranfil, Romania's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

Honecker 28 May Speech

LD282217 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1949 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- Today, it is more important than ever to struggle against war before weapons speak with unimaginable destructive power. This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, during a dinner given today in honor of the Romanian party and state delegation headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania.

Honecker stressed that the peoples' appeal for the preservation of peace has noticeably intensified precisely in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation, with the memory of the horrors of that war and in view of the dangerous world situation. "Europe has existed without war for 4 decades and so it should remain in the future. We thus jointly struggle against the policy of arms escalation and confrontation pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles, and struggle for a return to detente. We are doing everything to ensure that the arms race on earth is finally halted and does not even begin in space. The preservation of peace is the most important demand arising from the lessons of the past and corresponding to the requirements of the present," Honecker said.

Erich Honecker continued: "We can state in good conscience that the first socialist workers' and peasants' state on German soil, in which the historic opportunity of the liberation from Hitler fascism was utilized, fulfills its responsibility in the heart of Europe. Everyone can rest fully assured that war will never again emanate from German soil.

"At the side of the USSR, the SR of Romania, and the other fraternal countries, we have always actively worked for the preservation of peace. We do so today and will continue to do so in the future.

Of great importance here is the extension of the Warsaw Pact, which was recently sealed with the signatures of the leading representatives of the member-states of our alliance. We have jointly declared our determination to consolidate our defense alliance and further strengthen the struggle for peace and disarmament."

Erich Honecker continued: "International interest continues to focus on the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the entire complex of space and nuclear weapons. As far as the USSR is concerned, it has, as is known, declared its readiness for the most radical solutions if, as a result, the arms escalation is halted and the militarization of space is excluded."

The initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is a first step toward halting the arms race for the duration of the negotiations, is regarded by the GDR as a real opportunity for a change for the better and is supported by the GDR.

If, as proposed, a moratorium were imposed by the nuclear states on all nuclear weapons tests, which would be introduced starting 6 August 1985, the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the nuclear bomb on Hiroshima, or earlier, then this would be of great value to all efforts for disarmament. The Moscow appeal to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries must not go unheeded, Honecker said.

Erich Honecker praised the successes achieved by Romania in the past 4 decades under the leadership of the RCP in order to overcome the backwardness left behind by the exploiting orders and to establish a completely developed socialist society.

"We see with satisfaction that in your country notable changes in industry, agriculture, and science and technology, as well as in other sectors of social life, are taking place from one year to the next. Numerous new and modern industrial plants and factories are increasingly determining the profile of Romania," Honecker said.

Erich Honecker said that cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of the GDR and Romania is developing dynamically and comprehensively in all spheres. He praised the fact that the GDR and Romania are able to rely on a longstanding tradition of the struggle of the German and Romanian working class.

"The close alliance between the SED and RCP, which rests on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is proving in practice to be a sure foundation for the development of our close, friendly relations. The party relations are a moving force for the numerous forms of cooperation and creative contacts in all spheres of social life," Honecker said.

The visit by the party and state delegation offers the opportunity to sign new agreements in the economy, science and technology, health, transport, and higher education sectors, which will meet the demands of the coming decades and raise relations between the two states to a new level. Erich Honecker expressed the conviction that this meeting will also lead to new, strong impulses for friendly cooperation between the two parties and states.

In working to strengthen socialism and preserve peace, the people of the GDR consistently recognize the importance of continually forging more firmly the unity and cohesion of the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. In this, the GDR will continue to make its contribution both within the Warsaw Pact and within CEMA.

Ceausescu 28 May Speech

LD290044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2147 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- The visit to the GDR by a Romanian party and state delegation is an expression of the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Romania, and between the parties and peoples of the two countries. At a banquet this evening, given in honor of the Romanian guests by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania, said further: "We appreciate the high level of these relations and hold the view that we will continue to do everything so that their level rises steadily, and so that they are seen as model relations between friendly socialist states who are working closely together in building a new social order, in struggling for socialism and peace in the world. We want this visit to also bring a new important momentum into the development of these friendly relations in all fields."

Nicolae Ceausescu praised the performance of the people of the GDR in implementing the program for national development adopted at the 10th SED Congress.

"The Romanian people too are working with all their strength to implement their program of socialist reconstruction and the decisions on economic and social development on a new, higher level adopted at the 13th RCP Congress. We hold the view that the performance of Romania and the GDR, and the successes of all the socialist countries in economic and social development and in socialist reconstruction are an essential factor for strengthening the power and standing of socialism, as well as in strengthening the independence and defense capability of our countries in the comprehensive struggle for social progress and peace in the world. In this sense, Romania pays great attention to strengthening cooperation and friendship with all socialist states, and takes an active part and plays its part in perfecting cooperation and specialization within CEMA as well as within the Warsaw Pact.

Strengthening cooperation between the peoples, between the progressive forces is more necessary than ever in order to halt the dangerous course directed at tensions and a new world war, in which the use of nuclear weapons would be unavoidable, Ceausescu said. Romania, therefore, believes that the fundamental question of our time is that of halting the arms race, above all the escalation of nuclear arms, eliminating the threat of war, and thus preserving peace in the world.

Romania -- like other countries and peoples -- welcomed the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space weapons as a positive step in international life. However, it must be said that the first round of negotiations has not led to the results expected by the peoples. Romania believes that everything must be done so that these negotiations will lead to real agreements with respect to nuclear and space weapons. Romania welcomes the initiatives of the USSR, the statements by Mikhail Gorbachev for a unilateral moratorium until the fall, as well as the latest proposals by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on halting nuclear weapons tests during the negotiations. It is indispensable for the United States to respond in a like manner so that the stationing of missiles as well as all nuclear weapons tests will stop within a short space of time.

"This would be concrete proof of the real desire of both sides to reach a corresponding agreement, an agreement that should lead to an end to the nuclear arms race and prevention of the militarization of space," Ceausescu said.

"The questions being discussed at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva concern all the people of the world. For this reason, we believe that all countries should act accordingly and make their contribution to the resolution of these questions. In particular it is necessary for the states of the two military alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, to meet and develop initiatives in order to contribute in an appropriate form to the success of these negotiations."

All forces must be united, all opportunities must be utilized in order to implement a new course in international life, a course aimed at disarmament, detente, cooperation, and peace. "Romania is firmly determined to do everything to participate actively in the great struggle of the peoples to effect a halt to the arms race, to eliminate nuclear weapons, and to halt the militarization of space," Nicolae Ceausescu continued.

Ceausescu continued that Romania is working resolutely for the strengthening of cooperation between the Balkan countries and for transforming this region into a zone without nuclear weapons and without foreign military bases. His country supports the establishment of nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe and in other regions of the world. Moreover, Romania firmly supports the solution of conflicts and contentious issues by peaceful means and through negotiations, and firmly supports the imperative respect for the principles of full equality, national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

In view of the serious state of the world economy, above all the especially difficult situation of the developing countries, Romania believes it is necessary to do everything to approach these problems in a new and more realistic way. This applies also to the problem of foreign debts, which increasingly burden the poorer countries, and to the establishment of a new international world economic order based on relations of full equality and justice. Life and the realities of the world underline the increasingly important role of the people in determining the course of international life. Ceausescu said.

TISCH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO HOLD TALKS IN FRG

LD282200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Duesseldorf, 28 May (ADN) -- A delegation from the FDGB National Executive Committee led by its chairman, Harry Tisch, is visiting the FRG at the invitation of the DGB Federal Executive Committee in the FRG.

On arrival in Duesseldorf, the delegation was welcomed by DGB Chairman Ernst Breit and other executive committee members. Also present was Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG.

The visit is a continuation of the exchange of views and information between the FDGB and the DBG. The itinerary includes a visit to the Karl Marx house in Trier and to a steel works.

The visit by the GDR trade union delegation was agreed last year during a visit to the GDR by a DGB delegation led by Ernst Breit within the framework of the further development of relations between the FDGB and the DGB.

Harry Tisch told journalists that a central concern of the talks is to discuss how the weight of both trade union organizations can be placed on the scales of peace. The talks will focus on how the FDGB and the DGB represent the interests of their members and all working people in their countries under differing social orders. Good contacts between trade unions in the GDR and the FRG can also contribute to the steady development of relations between the two states.

SZUROS PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

For reportage on the 22-24 May visit to the Soviet Union by M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, including his meeting with B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, see the Eastern Europe section of the 28 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BALDRIGE MOSCOW TALKS SHOW 'DESIRE TO IMPROVE'

AU241431 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 23 May 85 0 2

[Jozsef Martin article: "Thaw"]

[Excerpts] A slow thaw in U.S.-USSR relations has been going on for some time; it was given a firmer outline following Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to Washington last autumn. It first became visible in the economic sphere, but of course, the political and trade "aspects" have been developing in a similar manner. At the end of the seventies, the political alienation was quickly followed by the decay and retreat of various forms of cooperation.

There was a change in this trend already last year as the turnover of goods between the two countries exceeded R3.1 billion in 1984 -- a considerable increase compared to the R1.9 billion in 1983; it falls, nevertheless, behind the top figures of the period of detente. The increasing figures were followed by increasing visits: Soviet Minister of Agriculture Mesyats visited Washington at the end of last year and this year Under Secretary Olmer held talks in the USSR. There has been a session of the trade and economic council in which U.S. private firms "interested in doing business with the East" were represented.

Secretary of Commerce Baldrige's visit is part of this process and aims at the slow and gradual reestablishing of the earlier established organizational and structural framework and at making them operational again. The secretary's exchanges of views brought no spectacular breakthrough, but these exchanges did continue more concretely than earlier the revival in relations that has been discernible for a couple of months.

This dialogue can justifiably be called high-level and of outstanding importance even if we know that the foreign ministerial meeting in Vienna did not bring the participants' positions closer to each other on the decisive issues, mainly on the issue of space armament. General Secretary Gorbachev also strongly condemned the U.S. space plans during the talks with the Indian prime minister. The fundamental differences of opinion, however, do not change the fact that it seems that both sides regard economic relations as being rather important.

As a result of the secretary of commerce's visit and as a continuation of the trend of recent months, both Moscow and Washington have provided for small but practical steps that can lead, in the long run, to a cooperation in conformity with the economic potential of the two countries. The fact that there is a pronounced readiness on both sides for normalization and even the advancement of joint economic activity seems to be very important, as the place and time of a possible summit continues to be uncertain also after the high-level talks recently held in Moscow and Vienna.

Therefore, the sides are trying to fill the previously established cooperation framework with content at a lower level, an approach agreed upon between Gromyko and Shultz in Vienna.

An economic subcommittee will be established that will review the proposals and will promote their implementation according to the possibilities. In addition to several practical agreements, the sides are planning to renew the exchange of views on signing a trade-shipping agreement and according to the signs -- as a signal of an expansion of the forums -- the talks on expanding the joint agricultural activity will soon resume.

We cannot speak, however, of a decisive turn, as the economic cooperation is a function of the political relations. There is no doubt about it, the Baldrige visit has not led to progress in several issues -- perhaps this was not its main purpose. At the joint committee meeting, Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev complained that Soviet exports continue to be hindered by the fact that Washington refuses to grant the USSR most-favored-nation status, and there is no progress in the so-called export credit guarantees, nor in the range of embargoed goods.

At the end of the seventies, U.S. trade policy, because of "Afganistan and Poland," most probably set back economic cooperation between the two world powers more than was in the interest of the business world, and the process of "small steps" is now correcting this situation. The Soviet side has stressed that trade is an important element of the relations and the current talks reflect the mutual desire to improve the situation. We can justifiably suppose that the "thaw" will not end with the talks of the secretary of commerce, who is the highest ranking U.S. guest in the Soviet capital since Vice President Bush, who came to Moscow for Chernenko's funeral.

NEPSZABADSAG ON STAR WARS DANGER, NEED FOR TALKS

AU281227 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 May 85 p 4

[Peter Vajda article: "Star Wars Danger"]

[Excerpts]. The official propaganda in Washington calls it the SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative, and the world press calls it the "star wars" program. The foundations were laid by the U.S. President, who, in his speech on 23 March 1983, called space "the last frontier" to be conquered by the United States, and declared that it is necessary to establish there in space a system of arms with which the United States can defend itself from the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles, by deploying an impenetrable "defense shield."

An extremely powerful opposition to this plan has emerged. One of the central issues of the U.S. debate is the feasibility and practicality of the plan, that is, the extent of realism in aiming to establish a 100 percent foolproof missile defense system that provides absolute security for the nineties, or for the turn of the century, for that matter. Another question is whether it is possible to create a system that provides adequate protection not only against missiles launched from silos, but also against submarine-based missiles, cruise missiles, and against all other nuclear weapons.

The majority of U.S. and Western scientists and researchers have given a negative answer to this question, claiming in part that certain elements of the missile defense system still belong to the realm of the fantastic, and in part that the deployment of such a system involves expenditures that cannot be borne even by the U.S. economy. All these are very plausible arguments; in other words, the creation of a totally impenetrable defense system seems indeed remote; this, however, does not reduce at all the danger inherent in the plans of the U.S. military leadership.

The "Partial Invulnerability"

The basic danger is that if they succeed in creating a system capable of destroying not all, but a great number of enemy missiles, this could provide an extraordinary temptation. Until now the fact that the "nuclear aggressor" prepares his own destruction, has not been questioned. Partial invulnerability -- or even the illusion of it -- however, is almost as dangerous as full invulnerability. This represents a temptation also to carry out a surprise strike with first-strike weapons, believing that the counterstrike of the enemy's remaining missiles would be weakened to such an extent that it would become bearable. In other words, a strategy would become predominant which starts from the premise that a nuclear war can be fought, because one "can get away with it," because the losses would be bearable.

We know that there are ideologists and theoreticians in the United States who consider the death of several tens of millions of Americans "bearable."

The 12th Hour

The other intention can hardly be separated from the one mentioned: It is expected from the development of new types of weapons that they will force the USSR to create similar or alternative weapons systems and thus engage in huge expenditures.

The more sober-minded Western experts are pointing out, however, that the USSR can perhaps succeed in making efficient countermeasures with less expenses. One can read about such examples in many professional U.S. publications.

The big question is, of course, whether we will be successful in avoiding the U.S. program on the militarization of space through political solutions. There is no doubt about the fact that this program has been started: In his latest interview, General Abrahamson promised genuine tests in 1987. To date, there is no precedent in the history of the arms race on halting a military program fully in motion. That is why we are at the 12th hour, and this -- together with the extent of what is at stake -- provided particular importance to the socialist diplomatic initiatives and to the Geneva talks.

SZAKACS, OVARI COMMENT ON MINORITIES, CHURCH

LD282116 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- An election rally was held at the Hungarian Optical Works Tuesday afternoon, with several hundred participants. Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, addressed the rally.

The rally was opened by Jozsef Garamvolgyi, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, then Jozsef Szakacs, chairman of the Council of Free Churches in Hungary, addressed the meeting. He stressed the responsibility of the Hungarian people, believers and non-believers, for peace, life, common causes of mankind. Hungary has been purusing a resolute peace policy for 40 years. This policy enjoys the support of believers as they feel responsibility for it. Jozsef Szakacs pointed out that national unity has been established for the first time over the past four decades in Hungarian history. Religious communities are allowed and wish to take part in the joint implementation of noble goals. The Hungarian state, on the basis of its church policy, considers believers the same as others and it is a part of the balanced good public atmosphere, stated Jozsef Szakacs.

Then Miklos Ovari addressed the rally. On behalf of the candidates he stated that they represented a policy that required the continuous participation of the entire population in the formation and implementation of the political line. The list of candidates reflects the composition of the society. It expresses that party members and non-party members cooperate in confidence, as the new socialist society is being built for everybody.

Miklos Ovari pointed out that national minorities have equal rights, they improve their language and culture freely and it is the common interests of Hungarians and non-Hungarians. This nationality policy is expressed by the fact that the list of candidates includes representatives of national minorities. It is also favorable that the relations of the Hungarian state and the churches are balanced, and the existence of churchmen among candidates indicates that the churches also take part in the service of the motherland.

Miklos Ovari asked electors for a thorough consideration during polling. Those who will be finally elected, will meet their duties voluntarily in social work, and will not have received any advantage besides confidence and appreciation in proportion to their work. Moreover, in return of confidence they will shoulder problems of small or big communities.

Miklos Ovari stressed the importance of the solution of econmic tasks. Only conscious and disciplined work results in progress. Sources required for economic development can be produced only this way and living standards can be improved and better social political system - both in home construction, supplies and infrastructure - achieved, cultural life promoted and the success of Hungarian foreign policy assured only by the acceleration of economic growth. All this requires a good public spirit, which appreciates good work and performance and acknowledges it as first among human values, stated Miklos Ovari.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH IRAQ HELD, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD251902 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- The co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Iraqi Joint Economic Commission, Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian depty prime minister, and Hassan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade, signed the report of the 10th session of the commission on Saturday in Budapest. The report lays down the main directions of the development of economic cooperation and commercial relations between the two countries and ways of their implementation. The co-chairmen of the commission confirmed their desire to further improve the mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries. Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, participated in the talks.

Simultaneously with the signing of the protocol of the joint commission, Imre Szekacs, general manager of Hungary's Organization for International Technical and Scientific Cooperation (TESCO) and Hassan al-Anbari, department head of the Iraqi Ministry of Trade, signed a working-plan for technical and scientific cooperation for 1985. The Iraqi minister was seen by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, took part in the talks. Issa al-Rawi, ambassador of Iraq to Hungary, was also present.

Hassan 'Ali left Budapest on Saturday.

SOME RATIONING LIFTED; BUTTER PRICE TO CHANGE

LD271908 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] As PAP reports, the rationing of butter, margarine, lard and pork fat will be lifted as of 1 June, coinciding with increases.

Taking into account the results of public consultations and the stand of the National Trade Union Accord, seasonal differentiation of prices of butter is to be introduced. These prices will be in force during the summer season: A quarter kilogram of cream butter will cost Z96, higher quality butter Z106, and extra fresh butter Z120.

GOVERNMENT REPLY TO OPZZ PRICE RISE PROTEST

AU211857 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 May 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] PAP -- As we have already reported, the Presidium of the Executive Council of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] addressed a letter to the Council of Ministers on 13 May concerning the planned increases in the prices of meat, meat products, and fats. This letter refers to the OPZZ Council's 23 February stance concerning the new food price proposals and proposals into the restriction of rationing.

In a reply addressed to OPZZ chairman Alfred Miodowicz on 17 May, Minister Stanislaw Ciosek, responsible inside the government for cooperation with the trade unions, recalled that on 25 February the Council of Ministers acquainted itself with the results of the social consultations, including the OPZZ stance. Taking into consideration economic conditions and social needs, the government asked the relevant ministries at that time to work out detailed solutions concerning:

-- spreading out the price increases and rationing cutbacks;

-- restraining those price rises which directly affect living costs;

-- raising pensions beginning this March in such a way that pensions for workers are not less than Z7,000;

-- taking into account other compensation for some groups of people with the lowest incomes -- families with many children, invalids, and sick and handicapped children.

Having taken into account the OPZZ's stance and detailed conclusions, the scale of the planned price increases was restricted and compensation for their efforts was increased. The price increases were introduced not in one stage, but in several stages. Similarly, food rationing will also be limited in several stages, Minister Ciosek's letter recalls.

In order to restrain price increases which have a direct effect on housing costs, central heating and hot water bills have been preserved at their current level and the planned increase in the price of coal has been restrained.

In the third stage -- which is the subject of the OPZZ's latest letter -- it was planned to increase the prices of butter, animal fats, and solid vegetable fats produced on the basis of imported raw materials, and meat and meat products.

Because of the spreading out of the food price increases, financial compensation in the form of higher pensions and family benefits, some wage increases, and extra increments for workers working temporarily away from home have also been spread out in time. In addition, the extent of aid payable out of local housing funds has also been increased.

It is essential to recall the decision of the Council of Ministers and the stance of the OPZZ Council concerning the prices and rationing proposals in order to show the concrete tangible activity which the authorities have undertaken in order to compensate the effects of the larger price increases which burden individual groups of society in various ways. It is estimated that the economic effects of this additional activity undertaken as a result of the OPZZ postulates is worth over Z60 billion on an annual scale.

Minister Ciosek points out that the OPZZ Executive Committee Presidium's statement whereby the price increases should be suitably compensated by the possibility of wage increases for workers who honestly discharge their duties, as well as by an increase in old-age and disability pensions and in basic social benefits, deserves emphasis. The activity undertaken within the framework of the economic reform is confirming this principle more and more clearly. In 1983-84, the clear improvement in market supplies was entirely the result of an increase in production and a decrease in production costs. Introducing systemic solutions, especially factory wages funds, meets halfway the demand that workers who honestly discharge their duties should receive a considerable wage increase. In 1983-84, these wage increases exceeded price increases, contrary to popular opinion. This increase was clearly and keenly felt in those enterprises which had achieved the greatest production figures and by those whose better economic results permitted basic social benefits to retain their real value.

The progress in economic management is visible, although the dangers in various sectors are very serious. Because of the production losses at the beginning of this year, plus the fact that in many enterprises wage increases are definitely exceeding the planned level, there are difficulties in securing monetary-market equilibrium. In the first quarter of this year, average wages in all four sectors of the national economy were 17.2 percent higher than during the same period last year. At the same time, the costs of living went up by 12.4 percent compared to the first quarter of last year. If such a trend continues, we are threatened with keen effects known from the recent past, such as an acute shortage of many market commodities, Minister Ciosek stresses.

The growth in prices, which fell to 15 percent last year from 22 percent in 1983 and should not exceed the planned 12-13 percent this year, is being steadily restrained. Price alterations are one of many ways of stabilizing the national economy and achieving market equilibrium. They are not an aim in themselves. Numerous activities are being undertaken to improve management, increase the effect of scientific-technological progress, and improve the quality of production and subsidized services. Wage mechanisms, work organization, and systems of managing the national economy are being improved.

The state is conducting an energetic social policy in order to compensate families with the lowest living standards for the price increases. We will improve this policy, concentrating on aid to people who really need it the most.

The decisions reached at the March meeting between Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the OPZZ Executive Committee Presidium, as well as at the working meeting between Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner and representatives of the OPZZ leadership, were important. Obeying the conclusions of the OPZZ, it has been decided to increase funds to pay for summer vacations for working people.

This will require extra expenditures to the tune of over Z30 billion.

In accordance with the OPZZ Executive Committee Presidium's conclusions, a government-trade union team for establishing the right conditions for monetary-market stability and equilibrium with people's incomes and social benefits was appointed. This team has started work, and the trade union proposals concerning price policy and income policy are and will be the subject of analysis both during the making of current decisions and during work on variants of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan, and on the assumptions of the 1986 Central Annual Plan. Prior to making these important decisions, the opinions and postulates voiced during the consultations, including the stance of the trade union movement as a representative of all employed persons, are and will be carefully examined. In accordance with earlier decisions, the government will, as part of the work of the government-trade union team, present for detailed analysis in the second half of the year a detailed report on the increase in incomes and living costs of individual groups of society.

Right now, the possibilities for abolishing the rationing of fats and applying seasonal prices to butter are being examined. The government will make the appropriate decisions concerning this matter. We must bear in mind the need to guarantee a continuity of sales should rationing be abolished. One must also draw attention to the fact that even after the retail prices of butter are raised to the level quoted in the 2 March communique, it will still be necessary to subsidize its production.

The stance of the OPZZ Executive Committee Presidium conveyed to the Council of Ministers on 13 May is being analyzed in detail, Minister Ciosek concludes. All viable possibilities for easing the effects of the planned meat and fats price increases are being considered. However, increasing these prices is essential. A full argument in favor of such a decision has been presented many times in the course of the public debate, which has been continuing for a series of months. As has been said, the government will consider all conditions, both social and economic, while tackling this difficult and unpopular problem, and will pay particular attention to the OPZZ stance.

POLISH EMBASSY IN ROME FETES NEW CARDINALS

LD272233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] A meeting with the newly-appointed cardinals Henryk Gulbinowicz, archbishop and Wroclaw metropolitan, and Andrezej Deskur, retired chairman of the Papal Commission for Mass Media, was held in the Polish Embassy in Rome.

Jozef Wiejacz, ambassador of Poland to Italy and Jerzy Kuberski, head of the team for constant working contacts between the PPR and the Holy See, were the hosts of the meeting. The meeting was attended by Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Council of Public Affairs of the Church; Archbishop Luigi Poggi, papal nuncio for Special Missions; other Vatican celebrities; Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, Krakow metropolitan; Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Episcopate of Poland; and representatives of the Polish clergy visiting Rome.

WARSAW PRIEST MAKES 'FIERCE ATTACK' ON COMMUNISM

LD271431 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] A Warsaw priest delivered a fierce attack on communism yesterday in a sermon heard by thousands of worshippers at St Stanslaw's Church in a Warsaw suburb.

At the church of the late Father Jerzy Popieluszko, Father (?Teofil Bogucki) described Poland as a bulwark of Western civilization resisting communist ideology. Europe is now recalling the 40th anniversary of the downfall of criminal fascism to find itself enslaved by godless communism, he declared. (?Father Bogucki) said Poland is defending itself against the invasion of atheism and communism from the East, as well as indifference and laicism from the West. At the end of the mass, prayers were offered up for the restoration of Solidarity and for the release of political prisoners in Poland.

URBAN ON DISSIDENTS; PRC, FRENCH, FINNISH TIES

Attacks Western Media Reports

LD281854 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 28 May 85

[By Olga Andrzejewska and Jerzy Holder "Government Spokesman's News Conference" -- PAP headline]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 28 -- At a conference for foreign newsmen accredited to Warsaw today, government press spokesman Jerzy Urban voiced criticism over numerous publications in the Western press which, swerving from facts, provide Western societies with an untrue and unfavourable image of Poland.

The spokesman quoted from reports by a number of Western mass media of May 23 about the alleged dimension of a rally at Warsaw University. What was symptomatic was that the number of participants given by respective reports varied from 1,500 (Radio Free Europe), 2,000 (the Voice of America), 3,000 (the BBC) to 10,000 (West German radio).

The spokesman dismissed as untrue the numerical data picturing social approval for the pope, General Jaruzelski, Primate Glemp and Lech Walesa, embodied in an article by Michael Kaufman in NEW YORK TIMES and drawn from alleged probing by the Warsaw-based public opinion sounding centre.

Next the spokesman disclosed the actual course of the visit to Poland by two Finns, ended in their leaving the country on administrative visas. The Finnish press, he said, is reporting on this visit in a sensational manner, creating the impression that while in Poland, the two Finnish tourists had allegedly been arrested without evidence.

"Poland maintains very good relations with Finland," stressed Minister Urban, "and I would not like public opinion of that country to think that Finnish tourists are discriminated in Poland."

Referring to an article published by THE TIMES on amending the law on (Poland's) higher education system, Minister Urban said that it was "one of the numerous elements of creating around Poland now an atmosphere of the policy of repressions allegedly carried out by the Polish authorities. Under a cover of objective information in fact each word carries a definite conception."

"We assess this sort of publications, which all together make a certain impression on Western public opinion, as inciting this opinion against Poland through entirely false presentation of our internal relations," said the government spokesman.

In reference to the above cited examples, Jerzy Urban said: "A reader of the Western press, who encounters the name of Poland only in a context of such events, forms for himself an opinion of Poland as of a country that has little in common with the Polish reality which in fact is difficult and complex. [no end quote marks as received]

Minister Urban next quoted from LE SOIR which described the trial of the three activists of the former Solidarnosc as a turn in Warsaw's foreign policy and a deliberate challenge for Western states. "This is a sign of an obstinate labelling of intra-Polish affairs as elements of Warsaw's foreign policy," commented the government spokesman. "There is an obstinate opinion that if we declare an amnesty, this means a step towards the West, and if we apply the law with regard to Washington's political allies, we provoke Washington -- and this is our intention." "These are untrue speculations, since I have for years been stressing in this room that Poland's internal policy is motivated by the country's internal needs and is not affected by any foreign influence."

In the context of Western reports on the trial of Michnik, Lis and Frasyniuk, Jerzy Urban stressed that "our line has not changed either in terms of penalization or internal policy."

Asked about the course and results of Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng's visit to Poland, Minister Urban said:

"It was another Polish-Chinese high-level contact following a visit to China by Poland's Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski. We apprise (this contact) as very favourable. For the first time in the history of our relations, both sides signed a long-term economic agreement providing for a major increase in trade. The two countries have also inaugurated talks on co-production which is in tune with both countries' interests.

"We have a joint shipping company whose operation is favourably assessed by both sides and which may encourage similar ventures in other areas. We want to expand contacts and develop cooperation with all countries, especially when they are based on the principles of mutually profitable ties, equity and non-interference in internal issues of a state. China is a great country. Vice-Premier Li Peng declared the will to act for the cause of peace which is a precondition of socialist building. We share the view about the relationship between peace and building socialism.

"Also other CMEA-member countries develop their relations with the People's Republic of China. After a period of breakdown, the relations are being rebuilt, mainly on economic foundations."

Asked about political consultations carried between Polish and French Foreign Ministries on May 21-22 in Paris, Minister Urban said:

Consultations made it possible for a broad exchange of views on the current international situation and bilateral relations. The exchange of views on international issues pointed to a number of converging points, regarding for example the analysis of the situation in Central America and in the Middle East, or similar ones, as for instance on the militarization of outer space and the attitude to President Reagan's so-called Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

The French side broadly presented its project "Eureka", concerning outer space research, stressing its significance for French and West European competitiveness in the field of the latest technology (in view of a more advanced research by the United States and Japan).

Attention is also due to converging standpoints by the two sides on the necessity to maintain the territorial and political status quo in Europe, shaped as a result of World War Two and confirmed by the CSCE Final Act.

As for bilateral issues, the sides agreed to continue political dialogue. The two chief French interlocutors welcomed invitations to visit Warsaw.

The sides also deemed it advisable for the two foreign ministers to hold a meeting while at this year's session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, said the spokesman.

The two sides voiced support for a development of parliamentary contacts. In the field of economic issues, vice-chairmen of the mixed commission are scheduled to meet in Warsaw in July this year.

The consultations passed in a good conciliatory atmosphere. The two sides declared the will to further develop relations. The French side described the consultations as an important "impulse" to this end. Adopted was a programme for further contacts, said the spokesman.

Making a positive assessment of the outcome of talks, it would at the same time be difficult to predict at present just how Polish-French relations will develop in future. The coming months will show whether the intentions declared by the French side during the consultations will be translated into concrete (?action), said Minister Urban.

In connection with today's working visit to Warsaw by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, he said: "The visit points to extending range and level of Poland's contacts with Western states. Short visits of working nature provide at times more chances for substantive talks than official visits abounding with ceremonies."

"I hope that talks will be interesting and fruitful. Poland regards Italy as a very constructive partner for a dialogue. There also exist other countries the dialogue with which is proceeding in a constructive manner."

Asked whether Walesa would be allowed to go to Paris on May 30, Minister Urban answered among other things that the (?former had not) applied for a passport so far.

In reply to another question, the government spokesman said that the visit to Poland by West German writer Guenter Grass had not become a fact because of organizational oversights, whereas it had not been the Polish authorities' intention to refuse him a visa.

Asked about the case of Jozef Zimnicki, a former PUWP CC member who remained in the West, Jerzy Urban said that motives behind his decision were unknown and that he did not know anything else as far as this case was concerned.

Antigovernment Activities Noted

LD281918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpts] The announced report from the press conference of Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman, was prepared by Marek Kassa.

[Kassa] At today's conference the government spokesman began by correcting some reports on Poland which were published in the West. Here are some examples.

[Begin Urban recording] On 25 May, the BBC broadcast an interview with Mr Bobinski in which Mr Bobinski reported that 12 seminary students from the Silesian seminary in Katowice were called into military service. Krzysztof Bobinski stated that, no doubt, it was an attempt to exert pressure and a very serious move with very serious repercussions for state-church relations, and so forth. This is inciting disinformation.

Such an incident simply did not take place. It has not been confirmed either by the Army or the theological seminary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES published an article by Adam Michnik, mentioning that a security service employee met Bogdan Lis some time ago, and that that security employee, according to Michnik, telephoned Lis and proposed a meeting to discuss resumption of talks between the authorities and society, meaning that the employee of the security office was supposed to be the authorities and Lis was supposed to be society. A meeting did take place -- not, as Michnik says, to talk about resuming some political negotiations but to hold a warning talk, which made it clear to Lis that he was in conflict with the law. This conversation was recorded and is evidence proving that Lis was aware that his actions were infringing the law, because he received a warning and legal instruction about them.

In Finnish papers, including an afternoon paper ILTA-SANOMAT, an article was published titled: Finns Have Found Themselves Under Polish Arrest. It says that two Finns, (Vaaisanen) and (Maalmi), who, using video equipment, were collecting materials in Gdansk for a concert for the Evangelical and Lutheran Church, were detained by the militia. After having been questioned they were released with a persona non grata clause. They were journalists, not tourists. They simply arrived at some location by taxi, and one of them was disguised as a beggar. He lay down on the street begging while the other, his companion, took photographs to portray poverty in Poland. The public looked on with some surprise but no special excitement until the one who was filming and the beggar packed up and got into a taxi together and left. That was when the militia was notified that there had been some strange provocation.

These are seemingly funny details. I am really not describing everything I could, but a sum of such details gives the picture. Simply, a reader of the Western press whose concept of Poland is based only on this sort of event forms an opinion about Poland as a country which is at the very least odd. [end recording]

Here is an excerpt of a reply to the question of why access to the Gdansk trial of Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik, and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk has been limited for Western observers.

[Begin Urban recording] Simply because in the West there has been a certain climate created regarding this trial. Poland is a sovereign country, our judiciary is independent and works in accordance with the law, and we do not need governesses to come and see if their pupils are treated all right and to look at our hands. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI, CRAXI ON FURTHER DEVELOPING TIES

LD281816 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Italian Premier Bettino Craxi stopped over in Warsaw on his way to Moscow. In Warsaw, at Okecie Airport, the guest was welcomed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski; and Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

Next, in the palace in Natolin, Wojciech Jaruzelski held a long converstion with Italian Premier Bettino Craxi. Views were exchanged on issues of the current international situation. The participants in the conversation spoke in favor [as heard] of strengthening efforts to make peace permanent, and in particular of improving the international climate and cooperation among states regardless of their socioeconomic systems. Both premiers stressed the usefulness of developing relations between CEMA and the EEC, agreeing that this would benefit the general situation in Europe.

During the talks information was also exchanged on the internal situation in both states. Discussing the state of Polish-Italian relations, General Jaruzelski and Premier Craxi confirmed the will of both governments to develop them further in all spheres in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit. They stated that considerable possibilities exist for expanding trade and broadening economic cooperation, including industrial cooperation, between the two states. Both premiers decided to intensify the efforts of the two governments to broaden and improve Polish-Italian relations in line with the spirit of traditional friendship and (?cooperation) between states and nations.

PRC's QIAN QICHEN MEETS OLSZOWSKI, MAJEWSKI

LD281216 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, 27 May (PAP) -- On 27 May, Foreign Minister S. Olszowski received Qian Qichen, PRC deputy foreign minister, who is in Poland for the visit of Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council.

On the same day, Jan Majewski, deputy foreign minister, and Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen held bilateral talks in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the meeting and talks, relations between the PPR and the PRC were examined, and satisfaction was expressed with the significant acceleration of their development, the extension of contacts, and the strengthening of mutually beneficial cooperation in many spheres, especially in trade, economics, and science and technology. An exchange of opinions took place on the subject of crucial international issues. The necessity to intensify efforts and to strengthen joint actions on the issues concerning consolidation of peace and equitable international cooperation without interfering in internal affairs of states was pointed out.

POLITBURO ON PARTY WORK, SELF-MANAGEMENT, PLENUM

AU281237 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 21 May, in the presence of the voivodship committee party secretariats, the PZPR Politburo evaluated the sociopolitical and economic situation in Lodz and Legnicz Voivodships and studied party work proposals made at voivodship accountability conferences.

The Politburo noted that the party had gained in strength in all the areas of its activities and that the Lodz and Legnica Voivodship Party Organizations had consolidated and acquired the ability to effectively implement the ninth party congress resolutions. Lodz and Legnicz Voivodships continue to solve the working people's vital problems with increasing effectiveness, although their economic potential is limited. The view that socioeconomic stability can be achieved only through reliable, effective, and properly paid work done under conditions of domestic tranquility continues to gain support.

The party organization in Lodz continues its praiseworthy ideological work and that in Legnica its work to expand party ranks. Party cells and organizations, especially those in key production enterprises, continue to improve their performance.

The militancy of party organizations and cells is making a favorable impact on the activities of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the people's councils, representative bodies, and youth and social organizations.

The Politburo has instructed the Lodz and Legnica party organizations to ensure that party members who are slow in implementing tasks show greater commitment to their duties. It is also necessary to increase the militancy of primary party organizations, especially the small ones and those operating in rural areas.

Party organizations must focus their attention on the problems of the young generation, on ideological and educational work, on the conditions under which young workers embark on their careers, and on their opportunities to improve qualifications and advance in their jobs.

Party organizations should increase their efforts in alleviating the daily hardships facing the working people and in increasing effective care and social assistance for the poorest individuals and groups of people.

The Politburo studied a report on the performance of workers self-management groups and noted that these groups are an important element of economic management and a permanent institution in the enterprises in the socialist country.

Workers councils continue to perform their socioeconomic functions with increasing effectiveness and are active in implementing the economic reform. Their basic goal in many production enterprises is to increase management and production effectiveness. The workers self-management groups' increasing impact on solving economic tasks and on workers social and occupational militancy helps to increase their importance and to improve the performance of enterprises.

Self-management groups make it possible for workers to participate more fully in economic and social decisions and create practical opportunities for worker control checks in enterprises.

The present elections to second-term, self-management bodies show that workers candidates are in preponderance and that a large number of workers council members have been re-elected.

Good forms of daily working cooperation between workers self-management groups, trade union organizations, and enterprise managements continue to consolidate steadily. Party organizations continue to ensure with increasing effectiveness that all the bodies operating in enterprises cooperate harmoniously with one another. Only a few enterprises have been subjected to attempts to exploit the workers self-management groups for activities in conflict with the laws.

The Politburo reviewed the programmatic and oraganizational principles of the 20th Central Committee plenum, which will be devoted to internal party affairs.

The Politburo has recommended that the results of the party accountability campaign in the first quarter of this year and the conclusions of the review of party work in selected organization should be used when the plenum materials are drawn up.

The 20th Central Committee plenum will be held in the second decade of June 1985.

PRIESTS WHO PROTESTED CRUCIFIX BAN TO GO ON TRIAL

AU281542 Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 28 (AFP) -- Two priests from the small town of Wloszczowa, central Poland, will appear in court next Monday for taking part in a demonstration last December of PCAL school pupils protesting at a ban on crucifixes on their classroom walls, church sources said today.

Fathers Marek Labuda and Andzrej Wilczynski are both accused of directing an illegal demonstration and unlawful entry into a public building, the Kielce Bishopric said. The charges are each punishable by three years in jail.

Last December, hundreds of secondary-school pupils in Wloszczowa occupied their school for 13 days in protest at a decision by the authorities to remove religious crosses from schoolrooms. The crucifixes had been permitted during the brief legal existence of Solidarity, the free trade union, under an agreement with local authorities. Solidarity was declared illegal on the introduction of martial law, in November 1981.

The two priests were afterwards fiercely attacked in the official media, while the Polish Government rejected all offers of compromise from the church. Action was also taken against the protestors, several of whom were transferred to other schools in the region or fined by police courts.

The last time a priest was put on trial in Poland was in March 1982, when Father Boleslaw Jewulski, from Kalisz, central Poland, was given a suspended prison sentence for alleged abuse of religious office.

SUPPORTERS OF ANTI-SOVIET ACADEMIC SANCTIONED

AU271640 Paris AFP in English 1635 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 27 (AFP) -- Several hunderd Polish university researchers have had their foreign travel permits suspended for protesting against the sacking of Professor Bronislaw Geremek, who was charged with "anti-Sovietism".

Anyone who signed a petition against the dismissal will have "orders for foreign travel suspended" for an indefinite period, a letter sent out by Polish Academy of Sciences Secretary Zdzislaw Kaczmarek to several Warsaw institutes said. AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE obtained a copy of the letter today.

The action will affect between 300 and 400 researchers who protested after Professor Geremek, an advisor to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, was dismissed during a visit to Poland by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The sacking brought several protests from academic institutes, including the Senate of Warsaw University.

FRENCH OBSERVER TO SOLIDARITY TRIAL EXPELLED

AU241051 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 24 May 85

[Excerpts] Gdansk, Poland, May 24 (AFP) -- The trial of three Solidarity leaders charged with directing an illegal organisation was today adjourned until June 3, according to reliable sources.

In Warsaw, Henri Legrand, a French lawyer who had been mandated by the powerful French trade union CFDT to attend the trial in Gdansk, told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that he had been ordered to leave Poland by tonight. Mr Legrand, who tried in vain to be allowed into the court as an observer, said he had been questioned yesterday in his hotel room in Gdansk by two plain-clothes policemen.

"They thought I was a journalist and confiscated a film. Then they cancelled my tourist visa and gave me a 24-hour 'administrative' visa", the lawyer said. An administrative visa is effectively an expulsion order. Mr. Legrand was authorized to catch the train back to Warsaw, which he was due to leave later today for Paris.

MSZMP'S GROSZ RECEIVED BY JARUZELSKI; DEPARTS

LD242346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] A delegation of the MSZMP Budapest Committee has ended its visit to Warsaw. Its chairman, First Secretary of the Budapest Committee Karoly Grosz was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The delegation held talks at the PZPR Warsaw Committee, discussing plans for closer cooperation between party echelons and organizations in the capitals.

27 MAY SESSION OF GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM REPORTED

LD272111 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 May 85

[Text2 At its session today the government Presidium took a decision on the development of Zulawy from 1986 to 1995. The decisions concern further actions aimed at halting the soil deterioration in Zulawy, improving the living conditions of the inhabitants, and defining the foundations for intensive development of this region.

The government Presidium familiarized itself with and approved a program for modernization and development of production of small and medium cars for 1986-90. A draft resolution of the Council of Ministers on creating a fund for the modernization of car production was adopted. Means for this fund will be created by imposing a levy on the cost of production of cars destined for the local market equal to 10 percent of the current price of the car. The government Presidium, creating the necessary conditions for the modernization of factories, has authorized the POLMO car factory and the POLMO enterprise to negotiate with foreign trading partners on technical cooperation and to sign appropriate trade agreements.

The government Presidium examined a draft program for the development of physical education up to 1995. Special emphasis will be put on popularization of the advantages of physical education, training of cadres, and levelling out disproportions occurring in various circles and regions of Poland as far as access to sports establishments and equipment are concerned.

The government Presidium decided that Poland should join the international economic organization of the CEMA countries, INTEROCEAN-METAL, which deals with the search for and industrial exploitation of iron and manganese fields situated on the sea floor.

COMMUNIQUE ON CONGOLESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AU231432 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 May 85 p 2

["Joint Communique"]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu; Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party [CLP], president of the People's Republic of the Congo, and chief of government, paid an official visit of friendship, together with Comrade Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso, to the SR of Romania from 17-20 May 1985.

2. The president of the People's Republic of the Congo and the officials accompanying him visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in the country. The high-ranking Congolese guest enjoyed a warm and cordial welcome, a fact that expresses the feelings of esteem and friendship the peoples of the two countries harbor for each other.

3. The two presidents conducted official talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, understanding, and mutual trust.

The talks were attended for the Romanian side by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Gheorghe David, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of agriculture and food industry; Marin Capisizu, member of the RCP Central Committee, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and head of the Food Industry Department; Gheorghe Cazan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and counselor to the president of the SR of Romania; Ionel Mikai Cetateanu, member of the RCP Central Committee and counselor to the president of the SR of Romania; Alexandru Petriceanu, assistant to the chief of staff of Patriotic Guards; and Petre Tanasie, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The talks were attended for the Congolese side by: Antoine Ndinga-Oba, member of the Political Bureau of the CLP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Francois-Xavier Katali, member of the Political Bureau of the CLP Central Committee and minister of agriculture and livestock; Jean-Pierre Nonault, CLP Central Committee and commander of the People's Militia; Aime-Emmanuel Yoka, minister at the Presidency of the Republic; Albert Servais Obiaka, ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo in Bucharest; Clement Mouamba, CLP Central Committee member and economic and financial counselor to the president of the Republic; Basil Ikouebe, diplomatic counselor to the president of the Republic; and Albert Foungui, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

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4. Examining the development of relations between the two countries in conformity with decisions and understandings concluded at the summit level in Brazzaville in 1972 and in Bucharest in 1973, the two heads of state expressed words of appreciation for the results registered, viewing them as an important contribution to efforts made by the two peoples for their socioeconomic progress.

They advocated the development of those relations as an example of mutually advantageous cooperation between countries, and of collaboration in intensifying their activity aimed at establishing a new international economic order and at understanding and peace throughout the world.

5. Emphasizing the positive relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the two parties and countries in keeping with the basic interests of the Romanian and Congolese peoples, the president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of the Congo agreed to act to intensify Romanian-Congolese cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other areas of common interest.

In conformity with the Romanian and Congolese peoples' aspirations for developing their relations on a lasting and long-term basis, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the CLP Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of the Congo, signed a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo.

6. The RCP secretary general and the chairman of the CLP Central Committee stressed with satisfaction the fruitful cooperation and active solidarity between the two parties and their active role in developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Congo as a whole.

7. In particular, the two heads of state stressed the importance of more dynamically developing economic cooperation and trade which give concrete shape and contribute to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Taking account of the constantly increasing potential of their national economies and of the priorities in their development programs, the two presidents decided that competent bodies in the two countries should act to increase the volume of trade exchanges and establish specific targets aimed at economic cooperation in such fields as oil, gases, mining and geological research, the exploitation and processing of wood, hydropower construction, construction materials, agriculture, and other areas.

For this purpose, the two presidents signed a program-agreement on the long-term development of economic and technological cooperation, and trade between the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo.

The two sides agreed to strengthen the role of the joint Government Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation in actively promoting Romanian-Congolese economic relations.

8. The two heads of state also agreed to expand relations between the two countries in the cultural, scientific, educational, medicare, and sports fields, as well as in cadre training and mass media. They also recommended that links between their trade unions, youth, women, and other mass and civic organizations should be intensified. They stressed the important role played by such relations in promoting closer and closer cooperation between the two peoples.

9. The two party and state leaders examined the complex problems of the present-day world and expressed profound concern about the persistence of particularly grave tension in the international arena as a result of the policy of force and domination; the unprecedented intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race; attempts to militarize outer space; the colonialist, neocolonialist, and racist policy in various parts of the world; interference in the domestic affairs of other countries;

actions to consolidate and redivide spheres of influence; existing conflicts in certain parts of the world; the aggravation of the world economic crisis and, as a result, the deepening of the gap between the developed and the developing countries.

10. The two sides expressed concern about the escalation of the arms race and the use of huge human, material, and financial resources for military purposes, a fact that constitutes a heavy burden for peoples and a constant danger that threatens international peace and security. They stressed the particular danger of continuing the nuclear arms race that can bring about a nuclear catastrophe, the destruction of human civilization, and the very conditions for life on our planet.

In the face of this situation, the two presidents assessed that the basic problem of our time in order to ensure peace, security, and the peoples' cooperation is to halt the arms race and proceed to tangible measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to halt the production and perfecting of nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction weapons, and to reduce these weapons until they are completely eliminated.

The two sides believed that it is more necessary than ever for all countries and peoples in the world, regardless of their sociopolitical system, to cooperate more and more actively to halt the dangerous tendency toward tension and war and to ensure the firm assertion of the policy of detente, cooperation, and peace.

11. Hailing the negotiations begun between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space weapons, the two sides believe that it is necessary to reach understandings that will immediately stop the deployment of new nuclear weapons and any measures for the militarization of outer space, and will lead to cuts in nuclear and other weapons, and to the achievement of a balance of forces at the lowest possible level of arms.

The two presidents advocated a moratorium on the production, testing, and deployment of nuclear and space weapons for the entire duration of the negotiations.

The two sides expressed their desire to support efforts made by the USSR and the United States to reach appropriate accords within the framework of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the issue of nuclear weapons and preventing the militarization of outer space.

The two sides also agreed to firmly support the intensification of the proceedings of the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the achievements of tangible agreements at the Vienna negotiations, the freezing of military expenditures, and the transition to gradually reducing these tremendous expenditures. They stressed the great importance of the Stockholm conference on the adoption of effective measures for strengthening trust and security, and for avoiding the use or threat of force on the European Continent.

12. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Denis Sassou-Nguesso stressed the importance of developing cooperation in the Balkans and achieving an area of peace and good-neighborliness, without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, and agreed to support the creation of such areas in other parts of the world.

13. Examining the situation in Africa, the two heads of state stressed progress registered by the African peoples in their struggle for national liberty and independence, for their socioeconomic development, for expanding cooperation between themselves, and for strengthening their unity of political action in Africa and throughout the world. The sides expressed their concern about the constant interference of the imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist, and racist forces in the domestic affairs of the African countries and about the intensification of maneuvers and aggressive actions against the African peoples.

The two presidents stressed the important role played by the OAU in uniting the efforts of African countries in order to achieve a political solution to the differences and states of tension in Africa and to promote economic cooperation among African states.

The sides emphasized their countries' solidarity with and support for the just struggle for national independence waged by the Namibian people under the South-West African People's Organization -- their sole legitimate representative.

They condemned the recent maneuvers by South Africa to create so-called state institutions in Namibia in order to perpetuate the illegal occupation of the territory and to impose a neocolonialist solution to the Namibian problem. They agreed to continue, together with the other countries, efforts at an international level so that UN Security Council Resolution No 435 will be applied.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of the Congo firmly advocated the abolition of the apartheid policy in South Africa and the ensurance of equal and democratic rights for all citizens of that country. They determinedly demanded that the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states in southern Africa should be respected.

14. Examining the grave consequences of the persisting world economic crisis for all countries in the world and noting the persistence of the phenomenon of underdevelopment in large areas on our planet, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Denis Sassou-Nguesso assessed that eliminating underdevelopment, gradually narrowing the gaps between the developing and industrialized countries, and establishing a new world economic order are a major imperative for the peace and security of peoples, and for the very future of mankind.

The two presidents also believe that the grave situation that emerged as a result of the enormous increase in the debt of the developing countries and the practice of exorbitant and rapacious interest rates require a global solution to the problem of those countries' foreign debts, envisaging, among other things, a general rescheduling of their debts for a longer period with reduced or no interest and the granting of new credits. At the same time, they believe that it is in the interest of overall world development to reorganize the world monetary system, with the participation of all states.

Noting that all negotiations conducted so far at the United Nations and other international forums have not yielded results that will contribute to a lasting restoration of the world economy and to the economic progress of the developing countries, the two presidents stressed the need to initiate real negotiations between the developed and developing countries on the basis of a constructive political will.

They also assessed that the expansion and deepening of economic cooperation among the developing countries, and the strengthening of their solidarity and unity of action is of particular importance. For this purpose, they advocated the organization of a summit conference of developing countries to discuss complex problems of underdevelopment and building a new world economic order and to establish measures for cooperation among the respective countries and a common strategy for negotiations with the developed countries.

15. Given the multiplication of the sources of tension in the world, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Denis Sassou-Nguesso firmly advocated the elimination of the use and threat of force and the solution of all conflicts and disputes by negotiations alone, by seeking peaceful political solutions that are in keeping with the people's interests, by cooperation and living in peace and security.

The two presidents expressed particular concern about the constant tension and the increasingly complex situation in the Middle East. They voiced their conviction that the establishment of a lasting, just, and global peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, resolving the Palestinian people's problem by ensuring their right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state, and by guaranteeing the existence, integrity, and sovereignty of all states in that area. In this spirit, they firmly advocated the organization -- under the UN agis-- of an international conference to resolve problems in that area with the participation of all countries concerned, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and other countries that can help resolve problems.

16. Noting that the war between Iraq and Iran continues to cause enormous human losses and material damage to those two peoples and that it presents a real danger for peace and stability in that area and throughout the world, the two sides advocated the immediate cessation of that war, the withdrawal of troops to within their internationally recognized borders, the transition to negotiations for a peaceful solution of the problems between the two countries, and the guarantee of their development under conditions of peace and good-neighborliness.

17. The two sides expressed their support for and solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for national independence and more equitable and just world economic relations.

They spoke out against all attempts at dominating peoples and stressed the importance of the unity of all countries and progressive forces everywhere in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism, for progress, freedom, independence, and peace throughout the world.

18. The two sides assessed that the solution of the complex problems of the present-day world requires the active participation -- on an equal footing -- of all states, regardless of size or social system, in the international activity, and especially the participation of small, medium-sized, and developing countries that are directly interested in a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace.

They also stressed the important role devolving upon the Nonaligned Movement in strengthening the independence of its member-countries, in developing economic cooperation among them, in lessening international tension, and in achieving peace and security throughout the world.

19. The two presidents are of the opinion that the United Nations is the most appropriate forum to hold multilateral negotiations and to resolve the present-day major political and socioeconomic problems in a democratic way and in the interests of all nations.

To fulfill these targets, the two heads of states believe that action must be taken to increase the role and effectiveness of this world organization in strengtheing peace and security and in supporting development and cooperation, to resolve differences and conflicts between states by peaceful means, to democratize and expand its activities, and to adjust it to the requirements and the current realities of the international community.

The two heads of states valued the adoption by the United Nations of the declaration on the peaceful settlement of international differences and stressed the importance of creating -- within its framework -- a constant body of goodwill, mediation, and conciliation in order to increase the contribution made by this world organization to preventing conflicts and peacefully solving existing ones.

20. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Denis Sassou-Nguesso advocated an intensified cooperation between the two countries in the international arena, within the United Nations and its specialized institutions, within the "Group of 77," and the Nonaligned Movement to increase their contribution to the settlement of today's major problems and to promote peace and international cooperation.

21. The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of the Congo expressed their full satisfaction with the new Romanian-Congolese summit meeting, with the talks conducted and agreements concluded, in the belief that this will be a new and valuable contribution to deepening relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries in the interest and to the benefit of the Romanian and Congolese peoples, the cause of peace, independent development, progress, and international cooperation.

22. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso expressed warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and to the friendly Romanian people, on his own behalf and on behalf of the Congolese delegation, for the special reception and hospitality they enjoyed during their visit as an expression of the feelings of friendship, esteem, and solidarity existing between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

23. Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the CLP Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of the Congo, extended an invitation to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to pay an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of the Congo. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be established later through diplomatic channels.

Bucharest, 20 May 1985

FINNISH PRESIDENT TO PAY STATE VISIT 5-7 JUNE

AU271524 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, together with Mrs Telervo Koivisto will pay a state visit to our country 5-7 June 1985 at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romanian, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH FINLAND -- Helsinki, AGERPRES 06/5/1985 -- The 15th session of the Romanian-Finnish Joint Commission on Commerce and Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation took place in Helsinki. It surveyed the stage of bilateral commercial exchanges and economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries. The protocol of the session stipulates measures for the further development and diversification of the commercial exchanges. New ways and forms of economic cooperation between Romania and Finland were established, including the cooperation in third countries. The Romanian delegation had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1224 GMT 16 May 85 AU]

TANJUG REPORTS PLANINC'S TALKS IN NEW YORK

Meets Perez de Cuellar

LD282232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] New York, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today visited the UN headquarters where she had talks with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Views were exchanged on virtually all topical issues, ranging from the issue of disarmament and relations between the superpowers to the celebrations marking the United Nations' 40th anniversary, as well as North-South relations and international hotbeds of crisis.

In a prolonged and exhaustive talk, during which concern over the present world situation was expressed, both sides expressed an interest in improving the international climate, including the climate in relations between the superpowers. The UN secretary general stressed that he sees the forthcoming celebrations to mark the United Nations' 40th anniversary as an opportunity for a summit meeting between the two superpowers. In his view, such a meeting under UN auspices, would not only have a favorable impact on world peace but would also emphasize the international community's interest in a global and comprehensive relaxation of tension.

Both sides also expressed support for all initiatives aimed at achieving disarmament, not only in conventional weapons but in nuclear weapons as well. The talks also focused on North-South relations, from the problems of debts to the need for resuming global negotiations on these subjects, and the establishment of a new economic system.

Both Milka Planinc and Javier Perez de Cuellar believe that the UN jubilee anniversary should be marked in a working and productive way. The presence of as many heads of state as possible would contribute to the significance of the entire event.

The UN secretary general informed the FEC president about the efforts which the UN and he himself are making to find solutions to existing crises. In this context he made particular reference to the Iran-Iraq war, Afghanistan, and Cyprus. Perez de Cuellar paid tribute to the Nonaligned Movement and particularly to Yugoslavia's status and role within it. Milka Planinc emphasized the importance of the UN as an indispensable mechanism for promoting peace and defending just and equal relations in the world.

All in all, the meeting between the UN secretary general and the FEC president could be described as a meeting between two personalities who understand and respect each other very well.

After her talks with Perez de Cuellar, Milka Planinc toured the UN headquarters.

Speaks to Businessmen

LD282230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1934 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] New York, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Today Milka Planinc, FEC president, met American businessmen, among them representatives of leading U.S. companies and banks, at a luncheon in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

In a brief speech on the occasion she spoke about Yugoslavia's efforts to implement the stabilization program. According to her, we are encountering many difficulties, both external and internal, in these efforts, but some results have been achieved.

Speaking about the FEC's measures aimed at stimulating exports and reviving production, Milka Planinc stated that Yugoslav businessmen are interested in increasing their presence in the U.S. market. Whether this interest is realized or not depends primarily, as she put it, on the businessmen's own initiatives.

The FEC president stated that Yugoslavia is very interested in the transfer of U.S. technology, particularly in those fields in which the United States leads the world. Milka Planinc also stressed that Yugoslavia is an open country prepared to establish all forms of cooperation which are of mutual benefit and which are based on mutual respect and understanding. She mentioned legal and other regulations aimed at simplifying capital and other forms of foreign investment.

The speech, which was characterized by its clarity and openness, was listened to with great attention and approval. It also aroused interest and led to certain interesting questions. On the whole, the luncheon was held in an cordial and businesslike atmosphere.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CITES SFRY ON HUMAN RIGHTS

AU281608 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] London, May 28 (AFP) -- Amnesty International today accused Yugoslavia of arresting people for non-violent political activity, things they had written privately and personal conversations, under laws limiting freedom of expression.

In a 95-page report, the worldwide human rights movement cited the Yugoslav Government's own statistics that between 1980 and 1983, 2,208 people had been arrested for "political offences", averaging more than 540 a year.

Amnesty International, a holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, said it had adopted more than 200 of them, whose sentences averaged 6-1/2 years, as "prisoners of conscience" -- people detained for the non-violent expression of their beliefs, or their race, religion or ethnic origin.

Three-quarters were ethnic Albanians from Kosovo Province on the Albanian border who advocated making Kosovo a republic in Yugoslavia's federal system.

The report said Yugoslavs had been imprisoned for "hostile propaganda" on the basis of private conversations and letters, films and pamphlets they had produced and interviews given to foreign journalists.

"Others have been convicted for bringing emigre journals into the country, and some Yugoslavs who travelled abroad have been arrested on their return merely for talking to emigres," it said.

Amnesty International quoted the government's "own incomplete statistics" for political arrests in the 1980s which indicated that a majority had been detained for "verbal offences" and such "minor verbal offences" as making jokes about government leaders.

Among the cases the report cited was that of an 18-year-old ethnic Albanian high school student, Daut Rashani, who was charged with "endangering the social order" for allegedly writing poems and pamphlets with "hostile content" and giving them to his friends. He eventually was jailed for six years.

The human rights body also cited Ivan Pletikosa, 59, a Zagreb University English professor, and retired Bulgarian medical specialist Dr Ivan Zografski, 71, who were both jailed on charges of "hostile propaganda" and "damaging the reputation of Yugoslavia", partly on the basis of private conversations with friends.

TANJUG REPORTS 25 MAY SESSION OF SFRY PRESIDENCY

LD251505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Radovan Vlajkovic, the SFRY Presidency adopted the report on the official friendly visit of King Juan Carlos of Spain to our country. The Presidency noted that the visit of the Spanish sovereign was a stimulus for the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two friendly countries.

The session pointed out the importance of the exchange of views on a large number of international issues. Talks on the situation in Europe indicated the need for increased efforts by all European countries aimed at promoting security in Europe and the Mediterranean.

The Presidency also adopted a report on a forthcoming visit to our country by Daniel Terotich arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya.

Reports and proposals by the Council of National Defense on a number of questions dealing with the further construction and development of national defense were also adopted.

The SFRY Presidency also examined other questions within the scope of its competence.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE

23 May Proceedings

LD241034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 23 May 85

["SAWPY Federal Conference -- Proceedings" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Ivan Lapajne, the first participant in today's debate, thinks greater attention should be paid to pooling labor and means, because, in his view, it is one of the significant factors for stabilization in Kosovo. According to him, the results of economic cooperation between Slovenia and Kosovo during the present medium-term plan are good, even better than expected. In the 1981-84 period Slovenia and Kosovo completed 25 joint programs, thus realizing half of what was planned.

We have been faced with difficult situations and sharp differentiations before, but on those occasions it was for some reason easier to differentiate between those who were defeated and those who fought consistently for the development of self-management, Franjo Kozul said, and asked why it is that today so many differing assessments of the causes and consequences of counterrevolution in Kosovo exist.

I think we would not be discussing this problem today if it were not for factionalists and fifth columnists in cabinets. The debate on Albanian irredentists should not be much different from that about the Ustashi, the White Guardists, the Young Muslims, and other enemies of our country. The irredentist movement is a kind of nazi-fascist movement and should be treated as such.

The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress is not only a problem affecting those individuals who have to leave their ancestral homes. To ignore the problem is to admit the majority's right to suppress the minority. It is a crime, Kozul said, just as it is to blame the entire Albanian nation for chauvinism and irredentism. In other words, things should not be hushed up or ignored.

There is no need to adopt a new platform in order to change the situation in Kosovo. What should be done is to insist that the already adopted tasks should be implemented, Ladislav Varga said. Speaking about what has been achieved so far in cooperation between Vojvodina and Kosovo, Varga stressed that the working people and citizens of Vojvodina know from their own experience what kind of harm and injustice is fomented by national intolerance. Therefore, they insist that Albanian nationalism should be completely destroyed and the conditions created for everybody to live in peace and togetherness.

In Chedomir Pajic's views, the proposed standpoints and the introductory report represent a solid basis for further activity in Kosovo. Recalling our experience of the seventies it is clear that the major battle must be won by, above all, the working people of Kosovo. To achieve this, however, they need the help and support of the entire country. This is particularly so in the case of economic investments aimed at the further development of Kosovo. Passive attitudes -- which can also be detected among us in Croatia -- are dangerous and so is the view that the situation in Kosovo is of concern only to Kosovo and the SR of Serbia, Pajic said.

Mijusko Sibalic warned that despite all the measures which have been taken so far, the irredentists' strategic objective -- to create an ethnically pure Kosovo -- is being gradually realized because the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this province continues. In the last 2 years 4,670 families have emigrated and only 110 have returned. All this indicates that we must conduct a much deeper analysis of the causes of emigration and take legal and other measures to halt the process once and for all.

Sibalic also thinks that the activity of state organs, both administrative and judicial, does not correspond to the situation in Kosovo and that the penal policy concerning the disrupting of intranational relations and trust between members of different nationalities, should be tightened. Among the more important tasks for the Socialist Alliance he includes the battle against indoctrination and hostile propaganda from abroad, and he stressed that our attitude toward these phenomena should be more aggressive.

Referring to the results of economic and cultural cooperation between the SR of Macedonia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Burhan Ademi said that the overall activity by all social subjects does not correspond to the needs outlined in the platform on Kosovo. Enemy activity is still very prominent, although its forms have changed and should not therefore be underestimated. Ademi stressed the need for continued and coordinated action, particularly in the sphere of propaganda, among members of Albanian nationality and among our workers abroad.

The results achieved in stabilizing the situation in Kosovo do not reflect the efforts invested, Sveta Tadic said. This means we must take consistent and lasting action in order to completely thwart enemy activity. It is not enough simply to narrow the scope of such activity.

Problem number one for Kosovo, Serbia, and all of Yugoslavia is how to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this province. Unless more decisive measures are taken, despite all our wishes and principles, the irredentist movement will succeed in realizing its objective -- an ethnically pure Kosovo.

Metus Balabani spoke very extensively about the activity of Kosovo subjective forces during the last 4 years. In his view, significant results have been achieved but sometimes inadequate information causes an anti-Albanian mood and devalues the results achieved. He claims that as a result of political activity the number of applications for emigration is being reduced and the number of those who want to return to Kosovo is increasing. Of course, he added, much more involvement is needed in this field, but what has already been done should not be underestimated.

Bojan Polak expressed the attitude of the SUBNOR Federal Board according to which the material for this session does not give a proper indication of what has been done so far to settle the situation in Kosovo nor does it point to the direction to be followed. The objective situation confirms that the irredentist movement has not been eradicated, Polak said and added that there is still no proper analysis of where we went wrong in our previous activity.

The attitude of Yugoslav trade union is that the implementation of the LCY platform on Kosovo should continue unabated, Milan Petrovic said. The political-security situation in Kosovo is more favorable but there are still problems weighing heavily upon it: enemy activity and emigration continue, hostile slogans still appear, people's security is being threatened. This indicates that the standpoints outlined in the platform are not being implemented effectively, Petrovic said.

Public information media have made a considerable contribution to the struggle of subjective forces to thwart Albanian nationalism and irredentism. However, this contribution, in Jorgovanka Milojevic's view, could be even greater. This particularly applies to public information media in other republics and in Vojvodina that are not adequately covering the problems of relations in Kosovo. Reports by some sections of the press, based on groundless and partial information which is, in fact, grist for the mill of nationalists, are not in line with the LCY platform on Kosovo.

Branimir Brkljac attached particular importance to problems affecting the Kosovo youth organization which finds it almost impossible to carry out its work in many municipalities. According to him, this problem is significant because the enemy's attempts to indoctrinate are primarily directed at young people.

Through effective and efficient action we in Montenegro have succeeded in defeating the proponents of Albanian nationalism. From that point of view, there are no political-security problems in Montenegro, said Fadil Taipovic. However, in the case of Kosovo, there is a danger that even untruths are being told since there are so many differing assessments -- some even made by certain leaderships -- of what is going on in Kosovo. Today we are claiming that emigration under duress is decreasing. This appears to be so. However, it might happen that one day, when there are no more Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, emigration will really have stopped.

We have adopted an all-Yugoslav strategy on Kosovo but we have failed to implement it in the same way, Radmila Popadic said, and added that emigration still continues but all we are doing is to analyze its causes and consequences.

In the opinion of Dusan Korac, who was the first to speak at the afternoon debate, there is still no adequate analysis of what happened and what is happening in Kosovo. We cannot accept the fact that, with the exception of Kosovo and the SR of Serbia, other parts of the country have shown no interest in the fate of Kosovo. This is what irredentists and nationalists want and that is why, Korac stressed, enemy centers have not yet been discovered.

Korac assessed the proposed document on SAWPY's further activity in implementing the political platform on Kosovo as acceptable but insufficiently concrete. He objected to the fact that there was no concrete suggestion about how to fight irredentists who find it easy to recruit young people, thus realizing their goals. At the end of his statement, Korac self-critically analyzed the activity of the organization he belongs to, that is, the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia, which failed to look into its members' behavior since the counterrevolution. It is, however, a well-known fact that several hundred reserve officers have succumbed to enemy indoctrination and have emigrated from the province.

Faster socioeconomic development of Kosovo is a prerequisite for consolidating the situation in Kosovo on a lasting basis, Minir Dusi remarked, and added that despite all the efforts the difference in the degree of development between the province and other parts of the country has not been reduced.

Dragomir Milojevic also thinks it is not right to ignore Kosovo's economic problems and to push them into the background, primarily because the province's economy is not capable of solving the existing problems on its own. True, he added, Kosovo is an example of fast economic development. Our comrades in Kosovo know very well how the province developed, where it was, and where it is now. And they also know what life is like in neighboring Albania.

Joze Hartman stressed that, as far as implementation of the political platform on Kosovo is concerned, in the SR of Slovenia the opinion is that economic relations should be given priority. However, this does not imply that the working people and citizens in this republic are not interested in the struggle against irredentist activity and would like to see the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins stopped.

He described the situation in the province as not normal and stressed that the only way out of it is through strengthening mutual understanding and by fighting everything that separates the Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

Father Mihajlo Smiljanic warned of inefficiency in the work of judicial organs and stressed that three rulings to the effect that land be returned to its previous owners would have more effect on the situation in Kosovo than all the debates conducted so far about emigration.

Arif Arifi said the counterrevolution's leaders were dealt the hardest blow by the Albanian people's refusal to pursue their goals. Workers in the province have realized that Albanian nationalists want power -- not in the hands of the working class but of the elite, which offers a totalitarian system of a Stalinist type. Tito's Yugoslavia was and remains indivisible -- Albanian nationalists soon realized this and proceeded to direct their propaganda at our workers abroad. The majority of Albanians abroad refuse to be tricked by this kind of propaganda, but they still need our help, Afifi said. He stressed that information media should report more on these honest Albanians who fought the enemy uncompromisingly from the first day of the counterrevolution, and less on excesses since it does not contribute to the settling of the situation.

While in politics it is considered a real skill if things are not called by their proper name, we, the workers, do not shrink from telling the truth.

Is it possible that a noble and proud people, such as the Albanians are, who fought for centuries for their freedom, should tolerate in its ranks persons who are trying to stifle somebody else's freedom and right to a happier and richer life, Milan Scepanovic asked.

It is not only irredentists who are to blame for the situation in Kosovo. The responsibility also lies with the SFRY Assembly and the SFRY Presidency since they did not use their constitutional powers. The organs in Serbia are also responsible because they also failed to use their republic's constitutional rights.

The blame also lies with provincial leaders and officials, of both the Albanian and other nationalities, who, either out of opportunism or concern over their careers, failed to take the necessary measures to suppress and frustrate enemy action.

We, the Yugoslav workers together with all honest workers, peasants, and intellectuals from Kosovo are adamant in our demand that the LCY and the SAWPY, above all, should raise the question of responsibility for the situation in Kosovo and that those found responsible, at whatever level they may be, be sacked and punished. In this context Scepanovic referred to the responsibility of Mahmut Bakali and the then Kosovo leadership.

Differing assessments of the situation in Kosovo, Bosko Brajovic said, particularly those to the effect that compared with 1981 the situation has not deteriorated, cannot solve the province's problems. Uniform assessments are a prerequisite for united action, and that is exactly what we are lacking.

The shortest statement was made by Vojin Djukanovic who stressed that it is bureaucracy which is obstructing efforts to improve the situation in the province. He proposed that if the standpoints to be established tomorrow are not implemented in 6 months' time, the situation in Kosovo should then be discussed again.

Following today's debate, in which 27 delegates took part, the SAWPY Federal Conference working group will prepare a draft proposal of the SAWP's tasks in implementing the political platform. The document is expected to be adopted at tomorrow's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

More on Proceedings

AU281926 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1300 GMT on 23 May carries an 8-minute report by Momcilo Boskovic and Mirjana Trajkovic on the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference held in Belgrade on that day.

At the beginning of the report on the debate, the announcer says that "there is no doubt that a quicker economic development is one of the issues of key importance for stabilizing the Kosovo situation, but we are of the opinion that one cannot speak solely about that at a session that discusses such a complex document as the platform on Kosovo. This is exactly what Ivan Lapajne, the representative of Slovenia, did. Namely, he spoke only about the positive results of the association of the Slovene and Kosovo economies. Other speakers, however, did not neglect other Kosovo problems.

"Unity in implementing the platform on Kosovo has not been achieved, Sveta Tadic assessed. There is even an impression often created in public that what is involved is only bickering between Serbia and Kosovo, and some public statements even warn of the alleged intention of Serbia to centralize relations in the republic. The Federal Conference would have to ensure joint Yugoslav action with a view to solving the situation in the province, Sveta Tadic pointed out."

Further on, the report includes the following: "The measures undertaken so far for preventing emigration were obviously inefficient, Mijusko Sibalic from Montenegro assessed. Sibalic therefore suggested some measures which would halt the emigration and lead to the return of those who left Kosovo under duress. One of the possible measures is annulling contracts on transfer of real estate. In doing so, Sibalic pointed out, one should not be afraid of the alleged violations of the Constitution and of the rights of present owners, since those rights have been acquired under duress.

"As Franjo Kozul from Bosnia-Hercegovina put it, irredentism is a form of the fascist-nazi movement. The majority in Kosovo is trying to have power over the minority, and our society must not allow that, because in that case similar phenomena could also appear in other parts of the country. We must all be responsible for the situation in Kosovo -- there cannot be any divided responsibility there, Franjo Kozul pointed out."

24 May Introductory Report

LD241457 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0847 GMT 24 May 85

["Introductory Report by Milan Uzelac at 24 May Session of SAWPY Federal Conference" -- TANJUG headline"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The period of time in which we are preparing the elections and in which we shall hold them differs from last year's and earlier elections. We are facing major difficulties in economic development, disruptions in reproduction processes, difficulties in foreign trade exchange, weakening of the material basis of self-management, weakening of the motivation for more productive work, a high rate of inflation, a general slowing down of development and major problems in employment, said Milan Uzelac in his introductory report at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference. We are holding the elections, he added, in very complex international circumstances, whose basic characteristics are growing tension and confrontation between the blocs, and the arms race.

Bearing all this in mind, the proposed program of preparations for the elections and for holding them is conceived as an action-oriented document concerned with practical politics. It is our duty to build all our knowledge and acquired experience into our political action, into democratic rules, norms, practice and behavior, and present them to the working people and citizens in a clear form that is accessible to all. At the same time, we also have to bear in mind the main direction, the prospects for the further development of the system of socialist self-management and the advancement of the functioning of the delegate system, Uzelac stressed.

Uzelac went on to point out the political preparations for and the holding of the elections for the delegations and delegates of the assemblies of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities represented the first application of the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system and a major step in the latter's development and the efforts to perfect it.

The fundamental starting point of the activities before and during the elections should be the awareness that this time we are electing delegations and delegates who, in difficult and complex conditions, will change the balance of power in society in favor of associated labor and the working class, who will remove the process of the workers' acquisition of control over income from the "distant horizon" of an unspecified future, and who will put these problems on the agenda now, today, in the form of demands for concrete measures aimed at strengthening the material basis of self-management, halting the decline in associated labor's share of the national income and leading toward the latter's increase. Delegations can thus establish themselves as the basic levers with which workers and working people manage the affairs of society.

Uzelac went on to stress that the greatest amount of attention should be devoted to the democratization of the electoral procedure. The full democratization of the electoral procedure does not mean chaos in cadre policy. We shall not give up one single cadre policy criterion that concerns candidates' support for equality, brotherhood and unity, self-management, independence, and a working class approach to cadre policy. On the contrary, through open democratic discussions and even through political struggle, if this is imposed on us, we shall struggle to ensure that these criteria and the formulations given in our documents can become a part of people's awareness and the substance of their democratic and conscious action.

Grlickov Elected President

LD242323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 24 May 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The next elections should mark a decisive turn around in the implementation of the established criteria of our cadre policy. We can no longer ignore working people's criticism, Milorad Radevic, who was the first to speak at today's debate, said. He thinks that broad-based political activity should ensure that a number of candidates are nominated for every social function and that cadre issues are not solved behind closed doors.

Those who claim that the present very complex economic situation hinders the implementation of the long-term cadre policy are wrong, Geza Bacic said. We can only come out of the present difficulties if we have more knowledge, ability, and people ready to fight to develop socialist self-management. The elections will provide an opportunity for the right people to be elected to the right posts. We are not looking for young people or old people -- what we want are capable people.

Peter Rakocevic warned that the forthcoming pre-electoral activities could lead to a situation where very complex economic and social problems are neglected. Next year we have planned 36 congresses within 3-4 months. If we withdraw behind closed doors to write documents and discuss who will be sent where after his present mandate expires -- a practice often applied in the past -- we could end up paying a high price for it. For this reason, our work on preparations for the elections and our activity in solving everyday social-economic problems should complement each other.

Speaking about our cadre policy, Mitja Ribicic said that, in principle, the so-called open lists are a sign of democratization, but that they should not be treated with awe, as we did with the concept of a 1-year mandate -- a very good idea was in this case pushed to the point of absurdity. The principle of a 1-year mandate should be retained in the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, but in all other organs of the federation, the republics and provinces mandate should be brought in line with the duration of delegates bodies' mandates, Ribicic said.

In Jelena Cupurdija's view, before candidates lists are compiled everybody's work must be assessed -- the incumbents' as well as those to be nominated.

Predrag Bulatovic described our electoral mechanism as complicated, which is why numerous mistakes are made when electing cadres for responsible positions. In his view, the time has come to remove from responsible functions people who have occupied them for too long and failed to prove by their work that they deserve to be where they are. They cannot be relied upon in the struggle to find the way out of the present economic difficulties.

Nadezda Kovacevic, the last participant in the debate on electoral activities, called for the increased representation of women at the next elections. We have never been interested in numbers but in quality, ability, and women's corresponding participation in the delegate system.

Following the discussion, the conference adopted the program of political activity in preparing for the elections and agreed that the program should promptly come into effect.

Continuing their work, delegates in the SAWPY Federal Conference adopted a document on the Socialist Alliance's tasks in implementing social policy -- the subject discussed at the forum's last session.

After a brief discussion, in which about 10 delegates in the SAWPY Federal Conference took part, the conference adopted standpoints on the Socialist Alliance's further sociopolitical activity in realizing the political platform on Kosovo. The document also incorporates the proposals heard at yesterday's session. Delegates in the SAWPY Federal Conference empowered the Commission for Conclusions to carry out the final editing of the document and to prepare it for release.

At today's session, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov was elected president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Branislava Tadic will head the Conference for the Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia. Both mandates are for 1 year and the election was carried out in keeping with the social accord on cadre policy in the organs and organizations of the federation.

On behalf of Branislava Trivic and on his own behalf, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov expressed gratitude for the trust shown to them. He stressed that the Socialist Alliance is faced with serious and pressing tasks concerning this organization's contribution to implementing economic and political stabilization. However, he added, the SAWP must also oppose all those who advocate a path of development different from the one we have chosen. Socialist forces in our country must not be pushed into a position where they have to defend themselves from various hostile attacks. He also stressed that we must fight to eliminate all the shortcomings in our society.

Continuing his speech, Grlickov stressed that the accumulated problems affecting society must be settled much faster, but that at the same time we must create conditions that will take us to the next century. All this is possible if we function as a front and form united positions. That is also the way in which the documents on Kosovo adopted today, should be carried out. For that reason, the Socialist Alliance must not succumb to attempts to separate people artificially and it must not indulge in excessive rhetoric.

At the end of his speech, Grlickov thanked Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference until now, for his involvement and work during the previous 1-year mandate. He also paid tribute to Tankosava Simic, former president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia.

New President Profiled

LD241355 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1249 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG) -- The Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia (SAWPY) today elected Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, 62, a member of the SAWPY Presidency and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee, its new president with a one-year mandate.

Dr Grlickov, of Macedonia nationality, is an economist who has received a doctorate in political sciences and is currently a full-time professor of Belgrade's political sciences faculty. He joined the national liberation struggle in 1941 and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1943. He has performed many high functions in the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the organs of the federation. Among other functions, he has been Macedonian prime minister, Yugoslav deputy prime minister and member of the LCY Central Committee Executive Committee.

As an expert on processes of the development of socialism, he presides over the council of the regular annual international tribune "Socialism in the World" organized in Cavtat, on the Adriatic, and in his theoretical works he considers socialist processes in the context of international political and economic developments.

The Federal Conference today elected Branislava Trivic, 43, a member of the Presidency of the Socialist Alliance of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the new president of the Organization of Women of Yugoslavia.

Grlickov Remarks Reported

LD242334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1554 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG) -- A unanimous action by all of Yugoslavia's forces oriented towards self-managing socialism is the best "remedy" for dealing with all social problems, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, the newly-elected president of Yugoslavia's Socialist Alliance, underlined here today.

Pointing to the importance of the Socialist Alliance, a nation-wide mass socio-political organization, Grlickov underlined that only unity of action could bring an influence to bear, too, on solving problems in the Province of Kosovo which is exposed to underground acts by Albanian chauvinists and separatists.

The debate on Kosovo was one of the central topics at a two-day session of the Socialist Alliance here and wound up with adopting documents on directions for a further political action. A draft prepared for the session after a 14-month-long debate Yugoslavia-wide was completed with fresh suggestions today and is to be made public later on.

The Socialist Alliance's Federal Conference, its topmost body, also adopted a document on directions in social policy. The Socialist Alliance must influence the solving of economic problems by self-managing mechanisms - and this is the most effective dam against administrative measures and the only way for solving the problem of the falling standard of living.

At the same time, it was pointed to the importance of consistent attachment to the Long-Term Programme of Stablization for the Yugoslav Economy which develops marketing of the Yugoslav economy and gives the concept for its stable inclusion in courses on the world market.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DEBATES TRADE, TAXES, FUNDING

LD271554 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 27 May 85

["SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber Session: Delegates Question" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) -- The idea of imposing a special federal tax on turnover of goods sold on the domestic market at prices higher than export prices is not a realistic one at present, and does not accord with efforts to make taxation policy work as a function of stabilization.

This is the view of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] in a written reply to Vance Nikolovski, who, at the last session of the Federal Chamber, proposed the introduction of such a tax as a special form of social pricing control.

The application of taxation measures in suppressing inflation will be examined; the solution should also be sought, in the opinion of the FEC, in additional liberalization of imports, a more restrictive policy of stimulating exports, and in other instruments. [as received]

Expectation of new currency regulations and other regulations on economic relations with foreign countries is not the cause of the fall in goods exchange with foreign countries, Kadir Alijagic stressed, in answer to a question from Bozidar Gorjan.

Alijagic stressed that the most important issue at present is to step up exports in the convertible currency area; the FEC attributes the fall in these exports to weakened motivation of the economy toward exports. Despite an improved relationship between domestic and export prices, the competitiveness of prices in convertible exports fell by 3 percent in the first 4 months of this year, Alijagic said. The FEC therefore considers that in addition to measures in the organizations of associated labor and at the level of the republics and provinces, and in addition to implementation of the policy, measures should be used to strengthen the income-based motivation toward exports. It is also necessary to secure the funds for crediting exports of equipment and to adopt additional measures to promote economic cooperation with developing countries.

Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, answered a question from Dusan Pekic on whether it is economically justified to restrict the money funds of the organizations of associated labor required for manufacturing goods which could be sold on the domestic or foreign market. He stressed that there are no legal and systemic solutions preventing organizations of associated labor which are sure of being able to sell goods by obtaining bank credits. Opportunities exist for work organizations to make use of primary issues as well, by monetization of valuable papers or on the basis of the appropriate documentation for selective purposes. However, all these relations are framed within the basic aggregates of credit and monetary policy for each year, in order to balance global economic trends, Klemencic said.

The FEC submitted a written answer to a question from Dusan Pekic on why the economy pays banks high interest rates on short-term credits while obtaining low or no interest on its short-term deposits.

Sinisa Korica, federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs, in answer to a question from Ivan Lovric, discussing the measures to be taken to enable citizens to buy domestic appliances and televisions, which have soared in price, noted that the FEC did not reject the prices of these goods since despite the high price, the situation of these manufacturers is not above the average in the economy.

The FEC, Korica said, has recommended that the Yugoslav Economic Chamber should reexamine he prices of these goods. Household appliances and television receivers are among the list of goods which are to be imported. The FEC has concluded, Korica said, that these products should be imported primarily by compensation deals, so that the goods are competitive on the domestic market in terms of price, quality, and variety.

Answering a question from Batric Jovanovic as to why the FEC proposed that the new foreign currency law should come into force at the beginning of next year, Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, cited that time must be left for debate.

Batric Jovanovic asked why the FEC has failed to take adequate account of the fact that inflation has been rising constantly since the start of its mandate. Stefica Bahtijarevic asked whether there are records of the number of beggars, or whether they, too, are on a republican and provincial basis. She asked whether anything organized is being done in society to resolve the problem of beggars in accordance with our system.

CROAT PRESIDENCY NOTES 'MISTAKES' IN SEKS CASE

LD232251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Zagreb, 23 May (TANJUG) -- At its session held on 22 May the Presidency of the SR of Croatia analyzed the report submitted by the commission of the Committee for Justice and Administration of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Croatian Assembly formed in order to establish the mistake with regard to the act of sending the sentenced Valdimir Seks from Osijek to serve a prison sentence.

The Presidency is reported today to have accepted the report by the commission and stated that during the proceedings a large number of mistakes have been made by the authorized judicial organs in the municipality and in the community of Osijek municipalities and a number of republican judicial organs.

The Presidency therefore recommended urgent measures aimed at establishing personal responsibilities for the mistakes made in each of these organs.

TRIAL OF KOSOVO IRREDENTISTS BEGINS IN PEC

LD281723 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Pec, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Before the Council of Five of the Pec District Court, presided over by Judge (Uk) Buaj, the trial began today of a hostile group that called itself "Patriotska Organizacija-Ideali" [Patriotic Organization-Ideals].

Its members were Robert Rasaj (19); Hava Salja (19); Avni Hadzaj (19); Zirafeta Murici (19); Mirveta Dresaj (19); Hidajeta Keljmendi (20); and the juveniles S.K.; Z.S.; and E.A. -- all students at the "11 May" secondary school who come from Pec or the suburbs.

According to the indictment, in 1982 they formed a group with the aim of conspiring to carry out hostile activity. Acting from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, members of the group have, during the last 3 years, written, distributed, and read pamphlets and propaganda material, the content of which was of hostile nature and in which support was expressed for the reactionary slogan "The Republic of Kosovo."

The first three of the accused were heard today. They pleaded guilty to all the charges.

TANJUG ANALYZES VOJVODINA LC MEMBERSHIP DECLINE

LD281746 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 28 May 85

[Summary] Novi Sad, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Recently, an increasing number of members have been leaving the Vojvodina LC of their own free will. In fact, one out of four members have left this LC, and this "quiet" departure appears to be the simplest and least painful way of doing it.

The phenomenon merits an in-depth investigation in the Vojvodina LC basic and municipal organizations, but judging by an analysis of the commissions for development and cadre policy of the provincial committee of the Vojvodina LC, the main reason is to be sought in the poor work of basic organizations, reluctance to take action, and the often prolonged and ineffectual meetings which end with general stands and conclusions.

Recently the high membership fees have been mentioned as one of the reasons. This is certainly not the main reason, but it is often the simplest way of explaining why the LC membership is being abandoned. Many who leave are people for whom, strictly speaking, there ought not to have been any room in the LC. Some are workers, and the LC should be interested in them.

The fact should also be noted that women are among the members who leave the LC of their own accord. Basic organizations should not be satisfied with the statement that "the reasons why women leave the LCY by and large stem from their family and general social status". There is some truth to that, but it is not entirely true.

BRIEFS

MONTENEGRO SAWP ELECTIONS -- Titograd, 27 May (TANJUG) -- The Montenegrin SAWP Republican Conference reelected Petar Rakocevic president of the conference and reelected Zorica Kovacevic president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women. [Excerpts] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 27 May 85 LD]

VOJVODINA ELECTIONS -- Novi Sad, 27 May (TANJUG) -- At the joint session of all chambers of the Vojvodina Assembly Mirko Tatic was appointed new vice president of the Vojvodina Executive Council and Andras Mesaros was appointed Vojvodina provincial finance secretary. Dejan Markovic was appointed the new governor of the Vojvodina National Bank. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 27 May 85 LD]